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STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE HEARS GDR DELEGATE

NATO Called Upon To Negotiate

AU211815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Stockholm (ADN) -- On 19 November, Ambassador Guenter Buehring, head of the GDR delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, called upon the NATO states at the plenum of the 35-state forum to negotiate on measures to reduce military confrontation in Europe. According to the view of the socialist as well as the neutral and nonaligned states, this includes steps to limit military activities that are contained in four of the five proposals submitted at the conference. Only the NATO proposal excludes such limitations and reflects a concept that can only be termed as a version of the well-known Western formula "control without disarmament." The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, however, the GDR representative said, aim at concluding efficient confidence- and security-building measures, taking into account the security interests of all participating states.

Chemical Weapons Ban Urged

LD262137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Nov (ADN) -- The serious treatment by the Stockholm conference of the proposal from the socialist states on ridding Europe of chemical weapons is an urgent requirement. This was stated by Ambassador Dr Guenter Buehring, the head of the GDR delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, on 26 November at a plenary session of the conference. This was in accordance with the mandate of the conference, as well as with the growing demands of broad sections of the European public for immediate concrete measures against this type of weapon of mass destruction.

Ambassador Dr Buehring pointed out NATO's excuses against dealing with this important proposal from the socialist countries at the Stockholm conference. Whenever it is a question of concrete steps toward disarmament, NATO raises inordinate demands in the question of verification and thus hinders possible settlements. The GDR, the speaker said, is in favor of a worldwide prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as for the destruction of their stockpiles. Precisely for this reason, the GDR is working to use the chance for negotiations in Stockholm in order to get closer to this goal by ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES DISCUSSED AT SOFIA GATHERING

AU162126 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Yugoslavia believes that forces gathered in national peace movements can significantly contribute to the reduction of international tension and strengthening of confidence among peoples in Europe and in the world. This was stated by Milos Djukic, vice president of our Peace League, at the meeting that has just concluded in Sofia and that was devoted to the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe. According to him, a significant part of the activities of these forces consists of their striving to set up nuclear-free zones in various regions. Our representative pointed out in particular the role and activities of the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe in the struggle for peace and understanding of all the European peoples.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU271229 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Boyan Bonev, radio correspondent, reports from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia:

A short while ago the second session of the 15th session of the Eighth National Assembly ended. It was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The National Assembly deputies completed the debates on the draft bills of the 1985 uniform soicoeconomic plan and the state budget.

If I had to sum up the statments made so far, I must emphasize the energetic [word indistinct] that these two documents secure the achievements of the targets set by the party line for further intensifying the economy and for achieving the basic indexes in the 5-year plan. At the same time it was emphasized that the actual and most responsible work for fulfilling these plans begins just now, when [words indistinct] must begin, a guarantee for their successful fulfillment and overfulfillment. Those who spoke in favor of the two draft bills during the debates were more convincingly supported when the deputies cast their votes. The draft bills on the 1985 socioeconomic plan and state budget were unanimously approved. Since some amendments had been made prior to the voting, these amendments were submitted to the National Assembly permanent commission for further discussion. The next National Assembly session will begin at 1500.

Assembly Session Closes

AU271623 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The National Assembly session ended a short while ago. After debating the proposed draft laws, the National Assembly members unanimously adopted the Law on the Uniform Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development and the Law on the 1985 National Budget, as well as a law on approving the normative decrees issued by the State Council during the period from 31 May to 2 November 1984. The National Assembly members also adopted a decision on the report of the Commission on the Parliamentary Inquiry Into Apartment Construction and approved the report on the international activity of the National Assembly during 1984. They also adopted a plan on the activity of the National Assembly during 1985. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, read the concluding speech.

TOASTS HIGHLIGHT DINNER GIVEN FOR SYRIAN PREMIER

Filipov Toasts Syrian Guest

AU231744 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 84 p 8

[Toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at official dinner given on 20 November in Sofia in honor of Dr 'Abd al-Rauf al-Kasm, premier of Syria]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade al-Kasm, dearest Syrian friends, comrades:

Permit me, once more to welcome you on Bulgarian soil with our traditional "welcome."

I assure you that these words come from our hearts; they are an expression of the love and respect which all Bulgarian people, our party and government, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, personally nurture for the friendly, industrious, and freedom-loving people of Syria, for their leadership headed by Hafiz al-Asad, the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Arab Republic of Syria.

This meeting of ours, dear Comrade al-Kasm, is the first high-level meeting following the historic talks held between the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus and Sofia in 1980 and 1981. This fact demonstrates the great importance of your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria which, as was confirmed during our talks held today, can decisively contribute to the further development of Bulgarian-Syrian relations.

Dearest Syrian friends, the Bulgarian people are sincerely rejoicing at the successes achieved by the Syrian people in building their motherland. We highly appreciate the contribution of the Syrian Arab Republic to the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The Bulgarian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our country this year. This great anniversary was an opportunity to assess our achievements during the past years. Throughout 4 decades of free and independent existence the People's Republic of Bulgaria has grown into an advanced industrial country with accelerated economic development, prospering culture, science, and education, and a constantly improving living standard for our people.

We owe the successes achieved to the tested April policy of the BCP, to the tireless and selfless efforts of the Bulgarian people, and to our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member-countries.

Comrades, the epoch in which we are holding our meeting is characterized by a particularly dangerous escalation in international tension, provoked by the efforts of the aggressive, imperialist forces to turn back the wheel of history. These forces are implementing military and political adventures in various parts of the world, they are conducting a new "crusade" against socialism, peace, democracy, and progress by trying to suppress any manifestation of independent development and to liquidate the national liberation movement throughout the world.

All nations and all decent people today, all governments, regardless of the political system existing in one or another country, are facing with particular urgency the crucial questions of preserving world peace, preventing a nuclear disaster, and developing constructive processes in international relations, based on peaceful coexistence and on mutually advantageous cooperation.

The socialist community member-countries are conducting a principled, peace-loving foreign policy. The world public is well aware of the numerous proposals, actions, and initiatives adopted in 1984 by the Warsaw Pact member-countries which are aimed at limiting the arms race and contributing to the beginning of genuine disarmament, the transition from confrontation to dialogue, and the creation of an atmosphere where mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation prevail.

I would like to express my satisfaction that during our talks we have once more expressed identical and similar views on basic international problems, and that Bulgaria and Syria, with their mutually advantageous cooperation, through their unmistakable and principled foreign policy stands as well as through their initiatives, are contributing to consolidating and strengthening world peace, that they are unshakably defending their own independence and sovereignty as well as the right of oppressed peoples to independently determine their own fate.

The so-called regional conflicts which are erupting here and there are a particular cause for concern regarding world peace. At first glance these conflicts appear to be simply clashes between individual states of various size due to different causes. However, if we analyze them and look deeper into their primary cause, we will find behind each of them the dark shadow of imperialism which is interested in keeping such conflicts alive in order to keep the peoples in a state of permanent tension, and thereby impose its will and achieve its goals with the force of arms.

An example of this is the Middle-East conflict, which is particularly dangerous for world peace because of the open actions taken by the United States and aimed at the consolidation and expansion of their military-political and economic presence in this area, because of the cynical and expansionist policy conducted by Israel against its Arab neighbors, because of the imperialist attempts to expand the Camp David process by involving new Arab countries, and because of the attempted revivals of the utterly anti-Arab "Reagan plan."

We consider, dearest Syrian friends, that the Syrian Arab Republic represents the chief force in the Middle East today which is opposing these imperialist and Zionist plans and proving through its actions that friendship with the Soviet Union and with other socialist community member-countries is a guarantee of independence and sovereignty for the peoples in this area.

The cohesion and unity of action of all resistance movements and organizations of the Palestinian people as well as the active support of the Palestinian people by the progressive and patriotic forces of the Arab nation are factors of exceptional importance in the struggle.

We share the opinion that the unity of action between Syria and the PLO at the present stage of development must be a uniting link in the all-Arab struggle against the sinister plans of imperialists to force the peoples in this area down on their knees. Only in this manner will the peoples of the Middle East be able to impose their will for a just peace in this crucial point of the world, a peace whose basic stands and principles are laid down in the Soviet proposals submitted on 29 July 1984, and which are widely supported by the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Dearest Syrian friends, we are rejoicing at the fact that our relations can serve as a model for relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage between two medium-sized countries which are proceeding along the path of independent, economic development. In the course of today's talks we discussed new approaches, methods, and means of raising our cooperation to an even higher level, of making the essence of this cooperation even more varied. I do not doubt that the agreements reached between us will contribute to the successful implementation of the constructive goals which our two countries have set for themselves.

Permit me to propose the following toasts:

-- To the prosperity of the friendly Syrian people!

-- To the further successful development of Bulgarian-Syrian friendship and cooperation!

-- To peace and understanding among peoples throughout the world!

-- To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council!

-- To the health of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, winner of the International Dimitrov Peace Prize, a great friend of Bulgaria, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic!

-- To your health, Comrade 'Abd al-Rauf al-Kasm!

-- To the health of all here present!

-- Cheers!

Al-Kasm Proposes Toast

AU241624 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 84 p 8

[Toast proposed by 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian premier, at a 20 November Sofia dinner given in his honor by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, friends, and comrades: The importance of our meeting in your prosperous and beautiful Bulgaria stems from the deep friendship between the Syrian Arab people and the Bulgarian people which, since the fifties, has constantly developed and strengthened in all spheres and is being enriched with further progressive forms of political, economic, and cultural cooperation so that it has become an example of stable relations that, in the course of time, can only develop and expand.

While expressing gratitude to dear Comrade Grisha Filipov for the affection and friendship expressed in his speech, I again emphasize the high evaluation of the ideas and views comprised in it. I also thank him for the cordial welcome accorded to the members of the Syrian Arab delegation and for the particular cordiality of the Bulgarian comrades.

During the long stages of our cooperation the Syrian-Bulgarian friendship has shown the importance of the principles by which the two friendly sides have been guided and the value of the programs that have been achieved. It confirmed that the mutual interests of the two militant countries have achieved their supreme expression in broad cooperation based on mutual respect, and on a belief that cohesion is not slackening and that the struggle is a common one. This is the proper road toward achieving common victory in any sphere.

Bulgaria, its people, its party, its government, and its leadership have been and continue to be on the side of Syria and the Arab cause. Bulgaria has supported and continues to support at all times and under all conditions our positions and goals, proving in this way how it interprets a sincere friendship and is ready to make selfless efforts to protect the values which we are together preserving for the common interests of the peoples who love freedom, progress, justice, and peace.

The Bulgarian experience in building socialism is significant. It gave to the peoples a clear example and is shining evidence of how a state can pass through the various stages and achieve socioeconomic progress in a rapid, deep, and comprehensive way in all spheres. This fact has evoked admiration as has the willpower with which the strong, contemporary Bulgaria has been built.

It is very important for us to recall with pride the tremendous genuine results in all spheres that have been achieved during the progress of the friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and countries.

The meetings between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Todor Zhivkov in Sofia in 1974 and in Damascus in 1980, and again in Sofia in 1981, built a sound and profound basis for relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all spheres -- political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological. These relations continue to constantly deepen and expand.

I must emphasize with great pleasure the efforts which the Bulgarian comrades are making to build the joint Syrian-Bulgarian projects, their genuine desire to maintain high-quality construction, and their selflessness in contributing to the precise, comprehensive, and successful implementation of the agreements signed between our two friendly countries. The regular meetings between high-ranking persons of the two countries are also constantly contributing to the goals which everybody is striving to achieve.

I am convinced that our present visit to Bulgaria will contribute to directly specifying our cooperation, the positive results of which will affect our peoples and countries.

Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, comrades and friends, the greatest danger with which we are confronted in the Middle East is the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy which is aimed at stifling any independent national or patriotic desire that strives to free itself from foreign domination.

Since the establishment of Israel as a tool of colonialism and as an aggressive and expansionist power, this region is no more peaceful, on the contrary it is almost constantly filled with tension -- it is an explosive region. It is not natural for such a region to live for dozens of years surrounded by the United States, Zionism, and their allies, and to be a constant arena of wars and conspiracies that are aimed only at hindering the Arabs from becoming masters of their own lands, riches, and destiny, preventing them from expressing the power of their will. The struggle against these hostile forces has not been an easy one. Since, however, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party came to power in Syria, the national struggle has undertaken a new course, particularly in its confrontation with Israel which is an aggressive state allied with the United States and NATO. Any claims of striving for peace expressed by Israel have been imbued with a desire to make the Arabs capitulate and force their subjugation to the U.S. and Zionist interests.

Under the leadership of Hafiz al-Asad, Syria has resolutely opposed all aggressive intentions and has thwarted a number of conspiracies. It has allowed no U.S., NATO, or Israeli intervention to achieve any political results. You know well how the 1982 Israeli aggression could not achieve its goals, how Syria, together with the Lebanese patriotic resistance, frustrated the 17 May agreement and succeeded in giving impetus to the efforts for national reconciliation and peace in Lebanon. The undertaking of practical steps, which Syria continues to firmly and steadily follow, is an expression of the will of the Lebanese people and of the Arab nation.

In its struggles and stands Syria has not been alone. It has enjoyed the support of the Arab people's masses, the support and assistance of friendly Bulgaria, of the socialist countries, and particularly of the Soviet Union, which has always been and continues to be at our side in political, economic, and military respects, and which delivers the means to make us strong and to defend our land, our policy and our independence.

Thus, we see that the road toward a just peace based on proper principles is full of difficulties and surrounded by open aggressive designs. Peace in the Arab region can emerge only if all UN decisions are implemented, if the desire of the world public for a complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 is met, if the legitimate strivings of the Palestinian Arab people to establish their own independent state on their own land are realized, and a final renunciation of the principle of foreign intervention in the developments of this region can be achieved.

Syria is fighting on two fronts: the front for socioeconomic development and the front to defend itself from the Zionist enemy and its allies. Syria bears tremendous burdens in order to march forward, be firm, and establish effective Arab solidarity against this enemy and its allies. Syria's role was particularly emphasized at the Fez conference, and it affected its positive decisions.

It is beyond any doubt that Bulgaria and Syria believe in the same principles. They are guided by these principles in defending the freedom of the peoples, in building and developing themselves, in choosing their road by utilizing their own riches and by developing their possibilities. International law should be respected in the world. When we support Bulgaria's policy and its activity for reducing armaments, for international detente, for halting the deployment of destructive U.S. weapons in Europe and everywhere in the world, and for an effective international dialogue to resolve the world problems, we are thus supporting the basic principles that hinder the world's nuclear warmongers in achieving their intentions directed against mankind. We also back the latest Soviet proposals on settling the Middle East conflict and convenening for this purpose an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

I am also happy to mention that, at the talks which are taking place in this friendly country now, sympathy, mutual understanding, and a coincidence of views prevail. These talks are also dominated by an atmosphere of friendship which is linking our parties, peoples, and countries, and they will be a further major step in Syrian-Bulgarian relations along the road toward constant development.

Please, allow me to convey to you the greetings of the Syrian people and party, of the Progressive Patriotic Front, and the greetings of Syria which, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is firmly facing its enemies, the enemies of the peoples. Please also allow me to express to you my genuine wishes to your people, party, and government in their struggle, under the leadership of Todor Zhivkov, and wish you constant successes in building the great socialist palace of the Bulgarian people.

NEW CHECKPOINT AT GREEK BORDER COMMISSIONED

AU231654 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] A celebration took place near Svilengrad yesterday on the occasion of the commissioning of a new road from Svilengrad to the Bulgarian-Greek border, as well as of a border bridge for a new connection and a border checkpoint between Bulgaria and Greece. Stamen Stamenov, first deputy minister of transportation and head of the Main Road Administration, attended the opening ceremony and presented awards to the constuction workers and planning engineers who participated in the work.

The new asphalt road connects the portion of the North-South Trans-European Highway, which crosses Greek territory and the Bulgarian-Greek border.

The new road and the new border checkpoint will be commissioned in the near future, after the construction has been completed on Greek territory. This will create even more favorable conditions for the development of trade, tourist, cultural, and other relations between our country and our neighbor-country, Greece.

KARAMANEV CHAIRS MEETING ON CONSUMER GOODS

AU231834 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] The production of beautiful goods, corresponding to the increased demands of consumers, is one of the tasks of integration between nationwide and local industry which is being implemented at the present stage of development. A meeting was held in Sofia yesterday, chaired by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, at which the importance of a reorganization of production in solving this problem was discussed.

The new initiative is aimed at stopping the production of unnecessary goods and of goods which do not meet aesthetic standards, produced by certain trade production cooperatives, agro-industrial complexes, and other enterprises, while the freed production capacities can be oriented toward the production of high quality goods which are in demand by the population.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES SFRY'S PLANINC ON BIRTHDAY

AU231648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, expressing most sincere wishes on the occasion of her birthday and wishing her success in her work involving great responsibility for the further construction of socialism in the SFRY and for the Yugoslav peoples' prosperity.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO HUNGARY 27 NOV

LD271848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak returned to Prague from his friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic shortly before 1800 today. Meeting him at Ruzyne Airport were Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the party's Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party's Central Committee; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee.

LENART DELEGATION RETURNS FROM RCP CONGRESS

LD232005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, which attended the 13th RCP Congress has returned home from Bucharest. The delegation was also composed of Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech vice premier, and Vladimir Herman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee. The delegation was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

OPPOSITION TO AUSTRIAN DANUBE PROJECT STRESSED

LD271947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Journalists were briefed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague today on the viewpoint of Czechoslovakia toward the expected negative influences of the Austrian Hainburg Water Project on the border sections of the Danube and Morava Rivers and on the adjacent territory of Czechoslovakia.

According to the statement of a delegation of the Republic of Austria delivered at the meeting of government delegations of the two states in Bratislava on 2 November, the Austrian side is preparing the construction of the Hainburg Water Project on the Austrian section of the Danube as a replacement of a joint Czechoslovak-Austrian Wolfstal-Bratislava water project.

The construction of the Hainburg Water Project constitutes a unilateral solution by the Austrian side which violates the hitherto tried and tested conception of comprehensive use of the Danube, based on the work of the Danube commission. According to the preliminary results of the Czechoslovak experts, after the Hainburg Water Project is built the water conservancy situation in the border areas of the Danube and Morava and on the territory of Czechoslovakia will be substantially influenced negatively. Above all, it is expected that the Danube channel under Hainburg will be substantially deepened and that the water levels of the Danube and Morava will be lowered. As a result of this, Czechoslovak interests will be harmed. The Hainburg Water Project will make it impossible to use the Czechoslovak share of the hydroenergy potential of the joint section of the Danube. The project will even use its part. The lowering of the water level of the Danube in the area of its confluence with the Morava will disturb the ecological status quo and the banks and river regulation work.

It will also cause a decline even of the Austrian sources of drinking water along the wide area of the Morava and Danube rivers. Because of this change in the water level of the Danube channel in the section of Bratislava, there will be an increased danger of floods in the capital of Slovakia. By chaning the longitudinal slant of the Danube channel, navigational conditions on this international waterway will deteriorate.

The Czechoslovak side demands that the Austrian side grant to the Czechoslovak side basic technological data necessary for assessing the effect of the Hainburg Water Project on Czechoslovak territory and the border sections of the Danube and Morava. The Czechoslovak side notifies the Austrian side that if the Hainburg Water Project is built it will demand compensation for the damage caused. The budget for the Hainburg Water Project will have to include also the investment expenditures needed to eliminate the negative effects arising for Czechoslovakia from the construction of the Hainburg Water Project. The Czechoslovak side asks that, prior to the decision on the commencement of construction of the Hainburg Water Project, the solution to these problems be established in a documented agreement.

GREETINGS SENT TO ROMANIANS, BULGARIANS

CPCZ Message to RCP Congress

AU241440 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] On behalf of the Communists and of all the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, we convey to you, the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress, and through you to all the Communists and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, cordial greetings and wishes for success within your congress.

The 13th RCP Congress takes place in an atmosphere of intense and diligent activity involving all the working people of your country. In the 40 years of existence of the Romanian socialist state, the Romanian people, led by the Communist Party, have made outstanding achievements. In a historically short period, the message further reads, Romania has become an agriculturally and industrially developed country. In the CSSR we sincerely rejoice in these achievements and cordially congratulate you for them.

We are glad to inform you that the woking people of the CSSR consistently fulfill the demanding tasks set forth by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The policy of our party enjoys the large support and trust of our people who, under its leadership, are building a developed socialist society.

The message further states that Czechoslovakia pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and supports the proposals regarding removal of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and the return of trust to international relations, as well as the establishment of cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit, and further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries in all fields.

Particular significance for further development of the cooperation between our parties and countries is attached to implementation of the goals deriving from the meetings between our leaders, Comrade Gustav Husak and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We express our belief that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP, between the Czech and the Romanian peoples, will further develop and deepen for the benefit of both our peoples and in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, of the joint struggle against imperialism, for peace, to ensure the security of our people, and for social progress.

Long live the fraternal Romanian people and their Communist Party!

May the comprehensive cooperation between the Communist Parties and the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania further strengthen and develop.

Long live peace and communism!

Central Committee of the CPCZ

Strougal to Zhivkov, Filipov

AU261237 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received a telegram from Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, in which he expresses his sincere gratitude for the fraternal congratulations conveyed to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday and on the presentation of the "Georgi Dimitrov" order to him.

The telegram also states: I am profoundly convinced that the international, fraternal friendship between the CPCZ and the BCP, as well as the comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will unrelentingly be intensified and further developed to the benefit of the peoples in our two countries, in the interests of further consolidating the unity of the socialist community member-countries and to the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world, the telegram reads.

CURRENT LOW RENTS CRITICIZED AS 'UNECONOMIC'

AU201533 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Housing Policy"]

[Excerpt] Despite all improvements, the demand for apartments has not yet been met. National committees have in their files tens of thousands of pending applications and must thoughtfully consider which of them should be given preference. If we wanted to accomodate everyone within a year, we would have to transfer additional capacities and manpower resources to the housing construction sector. This, however, is not possible because material production would suffer and the consequences would be felt in the most important areas affecting the national standard of living.

There are several reasons for the shortage of apartments; but one of the main ones is mentioned only rarely -- the demand for apartments is stimulated by the relatively low, uneconomic rents. Many people can afford to have one or two rooms in excess of their needs; to maintain empty apartments until their children grow up; or to live in two different places -- in the city, and in a house in the country. Many people, and their number is not insignificant, do not even pay rent for months and years and thus line their pockets at the expense of the state. These people are by no means badly off; their incomes for the most part greatly exceed the average. This is a form of parasitism that should be energetically fought by national committees and other agencies in charge.

Rents are very low in our country, regardless of whether, depending on the size of the apartment, the rental rate is Kcs200, 400, or 500 and despite the fact that some families consider these amounts to be rather expensive. Such calculations are always relative and can only be made more accurate if we answer the question: Is your standard of housing commensurate with your earnings, or do do you allow yourself more than you can afford?

The fact that rents in the CSSR are low has been proven by experts who studied this problem in many countries, comparing what they found in other countries with the situation in our country. On the average, they account for only 3.8 percent of the income of a family of four. This is made possible by the fact that communal housing construction is financed exclusively by the state, which also grants considerable subsidies for cooperative and individual construction. Furthermore, society subsidizes the maintenance of the communal housing stock to the tune of Kcs4 billion annually. The demand is therefore justified that users of apartments join to a greater degree in their repair and maintenance.

In lieu of a conclusion based on the above, it will be better to quote the experts' opinion that "considerable differences in the economic conditions surrounding the construction and use of apartments do not have the desirable impact in encouraging more intensive utilization of the existing housing stock." Statistics confirm this statement. On the one hand, state subsidies are enjoyed by households whose income is sufficiently high for them to cover the costs of housing themselves; on the other, these costs are paid by some households that would be entitled to financial support.

These opinions of experts must be borne in mind in formulating the housing policy concept for the forthcoming period. We are entering this period with the justified hope that the task for the current quinquennium -- to build 485,000 new apartments, including the necessary public facilities in housing settlements, and to modernize thousands of older housing units -- will be basically fuilfilled, although some delays from the preceding 5-year plans in the housing settlements' equipment with public facilities will not be fully made up for. According to the preliminary concept, generous housing construction will continue in the next 5-year plan as well, the aim being the "elimination of the shortage of apartments within the shortest possible time.

5 SATURDAYS SCHEDULED AS REGULAR WORK DAYS

AU271132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 84 Weekend Supplement p 12

[Article by Ladislav Jouza, Doctor of Law, in the "Law and Us" column: "Work Days in 1985"]

[Excerpts] Another readjustment of work days will take place in 1985. The Saturdays of 23 March, 13 April, 28 September, 19 October, and 16 November will be regular work days. Organizations with seasonal manpower needs may, if directed to do so by the appropriate central agency and following an agreement with the appropriate trade union body, set alternative dates for the prescribed five working Saturdays in 1985, dates that are suitable for the fulfillment of economic tasks. They must ensure the employees' transport to work and back.

Furthermore, work-free days will be shifted from the Saturday of 4 May and the Sunday of 5 May to the Thursday of 2 May and the Friday of 3 May, with the Saturday of 4 May and Sunday of 5 May becoming regular work days. Corresponding switches will be effected between the Sunday of 12 May and the Friday of 10 May; between the Saturday of 21 December and the Tuesday of 24 December; and between the Saturday of 28 December and the Sunday of 29 December and the Monday of 30 December and Tuesday of 31 December.

Units of consecutive work-free days will thus arise between 1 May and 3 May; between 9 May and 11 May; between 24 December and 26 December; and between 30 December and 1 January 1986.

U.S. LACKS CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR UPCOMING TALKS

DW271207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Guenther Leuschner's "Weekly International Review"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and the United States agreed to hold new negotiations aimed at achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the entire range of questions related to nuclear and space weapons. The foreign ministers of the two countries will meet in Geneva on 7 and 8 January next year so as to achieve common understanding on the issues and goals of these negotiations.

This, esteemed listeners, is the content of the agreed announcement made simultaneously last Thursday in Moscow and Washington. This means that there will be new negotiations between the two superpowers, but that agreement has still to be reached on the goals and issue of these meetings. Such agreement will be sought in Geneva a few weeks from now.

The choice of the conference site reminds me inevitably of my two latest stays there. The first was 3 years ago, almost exactly on this day, the second was 6 months later. Both times it was the start of Soviet-American negotiations. In November 1981 it was the intermediate-range weapons and the following summer the strategic weapons that were involved. At the time a mixture of skepticism and hope was the tenor of my own reports as well as those of almost all Western journalists.

This was understandable because it had taken 2 years to get the Reagan administration at long last to the negotiating table in its first term of office. It had torn up the SALT II Treaty and its declared slogan was rearmament instead of negotiation. The fact that the Soviet Union, after very persistent and protracted efforts, and with this 2-year delay eventually succeeded in inducing Washington to hold negotiations, first of all meant that the rearming instead of negotiating had turned into a rearming and negotiating. This was a purely verbal change in the U.S. position that was also noted by Western commentators in their reports from Geneva. For this reason there existed this mixture of hope and skeptism which finally turned into disappointment.

In November of last year at the latest, when the deployment of missiles was started, it became obvious that the United States had actually always advocated rearming instead of negotiating because otherwise it would not have so irresponsibly missed the many chances offered by the Soviet Union's readiness for compromise.

What occurred afterwards was what, along with the communists, millions of people in the West had anticipated and what Erich Honecker repeated before the Central Committee plenum last Friday, namely, that at present there are more missiles but less security in Europe and that tensions in the international arena have not decreased but increased. This is due not only to the missile deployment but also because of Washington's plans for the militarization of space.

As a consequence of this development, which is not our fault, the negotiations in Geneva in January will not constitute a continuation of old negotiations but the start of completely new negotiations, which have to take into account the new situation and to comprise the topical problem of space militarization as well as the fact that Pershing II and cruise missiles constitute an additional strategic threat to the Soviet Union.

By recalling Geneva in the years from 1981 to 1983 nothing is for me more remote than to predict anything about the future -- about Geneva in 1985. However, with regard to these future negotiations, any forecasts have to be made at least as cautiously as those made at that time. This, too, is reflected in initial international reactions to the Soviet-American agreement.

A PRAVDA commentary published over the weekend said that as of late official circles in Washington deemed it appropriate to moderate their militant tone somewhat. Their representatives even assured that the current second term administration will have no more important task than to improve relations with the USSR.

Well, let's wait and see, and this maxim of wait and see will certainly be an appropriate position for the weeks to come, because so far we have seen concrete proposals only from the Soviet side. They can be read in Konstantin Chernenko's latest interview granted to American journalists, with some of the key words being the prevention of a militarization of space, a freeze of nuclear armament, a ban on all nuclear tests, and a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons.

Up to now nothing really concrete has been proposed by the United States, and if one may believe the reports in American newspapers, then there still exist serious differences on the American negotiating position between the Pentagon and the State Department. What was concrete, however, was the statement made by the President's security adviser over the weekend who rejected as completely unrealistic speculations by American journalists on a possible limited halt to the stationing of Pershing II missiles. This is another reason to wait and see.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO CEAUSESCU

AU261426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of your reelection as RCP secretary general by the 13th party congress I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and my own behalf. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation linking our parties, states, and peoples will further strengthen in the interest of our two countries and to the benefit of the joint cause of peace and socialism.

Allow me to wish you and all Communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD262149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- The FDGB National Executive Committee is convinced that trade union organizations will make use of the trade union elections, in the discussion with all members, to make a concrete social contribution to preparations for the 11th SED Congress, and to actively work together to make this party congress a great climax in the political life of the people, said Harry Tisch at a meeting of the FDGB National Executive Committee in Berlin today.

"We are well equipped for this," he said and pointed out that in the competition for the 35th anniversary of the GDR the working class and all workers achieved the greatest results so far in the history of the country. "They are supported by firm trust in the policy of the SED and our socialist state," Harry Tisch said. With all that has been achieved this year by hard work, the requirements of the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and the higher demands which result from the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace will be met. What has been achieved provides a good starting position for further work in shaping the developed socialist society, and for continuing the policy of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy for the people's well-being.

In connection with his explanations of the international situation the speaker affirmed the FDGB's solidarity with the free people of Nicaragua. On relations between the GDR and the FRG, he said they could only be shaped according to the principles of peaceful coexistence. The decisive questions of the present day consist of averting a nuclear war which would annihilate everything, and slowing and halting the arms race.

"We greet the proposals and the thoughts on this which Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has again recently expressed in his interviews with the U.S. media. We support his demand that the United States finally join the Soviet Union in the search for practical solutions."

With regard to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism, Harry Tisch said: "Preparations for the great anniversary next year, for the joint day of celebration of our peoples will also be determined by further trade union work and varied activities will be initiated which strengthen and help to develop the unshakeable friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union and the GDR."

Harry Tisch spoke exhaustively on the tasks of socialist competition in preparations for the 11th SED Congress. "The 1985 plan presents goals which represent a good basis for continuation of the comprehensive mass initiatives of the workers in socialist competition." With the plan of the coming year, intensification is to be comprehensively realized and stable foundations for its long term development laid in accordance with the new stage of the economic strategy of the eighties.

Dealing with the previous results of the trade union elections Harry Tisch said group officials were elected in about 334,900 trade union groups, and executives were elected in 24,300 departmental trade union organizations, in 46,000 enterprise and school trade union organizations, and in 3,000 local trade union organizations. 8.3 million members (more than 89 percent) participated in the election assemblies in the basic organizations. In the almost 40 year history of the FDGB that was the highest participation which had ever been achieved. Compared with before the 10th FDGB Congress, 393,000 more members participated in the democratic discussion in the election assemblies. Among the 2.4 million elected honorary functionaries in the enterprise trade union organizations, 1.2 million are women and 300,000 are young people.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TALKS HELD WITH FRG

AU241256 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 November in Berlin Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management, received Friedhelm Farthmann, minister for labor, health, and social affairs of the FRG Land North Rhine-Westphalia, for a talk on the main directions of the GDR's environmental policy.

During the exchange of views, the GDR minister reported on tasks of environmental development and protection. He noted that environmental protection in the GDR is a firm element in the overall policy aimed at the well-being of the people and the securing of peace. As a factor of the economic and social policy, environmental protection serves to better the working and living conditions of the working people and raises the efficiency of the national economy. Minister Reichelt reported on the results and experiences in the rational use and protection of natural resources, in particular the rational use of water, protection of the water and air, protection of forests and soil, utilization of waste products, and recycling of materials.

The inseparable connection between the protection of the environment, the reduction of the arms race, the prevention of a nuclear inferno, the securing of peace, and the return to international detente was stressed.

The talk was attended by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR.

During the visit to the GDR the guest and his entourage will acquaint themselves with achievements and results in environmental development and protection, in particular with experiences in the protection of forests.

FRG Minister Ends Visit

AU271449 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the conclusion of a 4-day study trip in the GDR, Friedhelm Farthmann, minister of labor, health, and social affairs of the FRG Land North Rhine-Westphali, stated that he is very impressed by the environmental policy and, in particular, by the measures taken by the GDR for environmental protection. He said this at a meeting with Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, in Berlin on 23 November. The talks of Farthmann and his delegation with enterprise representatives, forestry experts, scientists, and communal politicians proved to be very useful and valuable.

Minister Reichelt stressed that the exchange of information and experiences on the development and the protection of the environment is an expression of the efforts to develop the relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the principles of international law and peaceful coexistence. In this spirit, environmental protection, on the basis of a fair international balance, can make a contribution to securing peace and to detente in Europe.

STOPH GREETS SFRY'S PLANINC ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU231652 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed cordial greetings and congratulations to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, on her 60th birthday.

CSSR'S HUSAK HOLDS TALKS WITH KADAR 27 NOVEMBER

Husak Received at Airport

LD271145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Geza Foldvari reports on Gustav Husak's talks in Budapest:

Gustav Husak's special aircraft landed just after 1000 at Ferihegy Airport. The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president is accompanied by Jaroslav Macek, head of the Secretariat of the Czechoslovak fraternal party [name, title as heard], and by Frantisek Salda, chief of the Presidential Chancellery of the Republic. The guests from Prague were received at the airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and by Janos Kadar. Also present were the Hungarian ambassador to Prague and the CSSR ambassador to Budapest.

Talks have now begun between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak at the MSZMP Central Committee headquarters. The exchange of views forms an integral part of the series of meetings which have now become a tradition in bilateral relations between the two socialist countries. It is worth recalling that Janos Kadar visited Prague a year ago on an equally significant working trip.

Leaders Discuss Cooperation

LD271754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, today carried out a friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Alexander Petro, our Budapest correspondent, has sent the following report on the visit:

Talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar took place today at the MSZMP Central Committee headquarters in Budapest. The two representatives briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress, as well as on the preparations for its coming 13th congress. They assessed the formation of bilateral relations, noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states are developing successfully and discussed possibilities for further deepening them. Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar also exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation. They stressed the decisive significance of the consistent efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries for the preservation of world peace and security. During the course of the visit, our highest representative presented a high Czechoslovak distinction, the Order of Victorious February, to Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It has been awarded to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday as recognition for his strengthening the relations between the two countries and for his meritorious activity benefiting the cause of socialism. A communique was issued in conclusion of the friendly working visit of Comrade Gustav Husak to Hungary.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 27 November 84 adds: In their discussions Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak emphasized the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, because this effectively assists the strengthening of bilateral relations in all walks of life and serves well the realization of common objectives.

"Gustav Husak and his party left Budapest for home shortly after 1630."]

JUHAR ON DOMESTIC TRADE, COMMODITY SUPPLY

AU201245 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Nov 84 p 5

[Interview with Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade, by Csaba Egerszegi; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Egerszegi] In the present economic situation fraught with problems, how do you appraise this year's commodity supply?

[Juhar] As far as this year's commodity supply is concerned, we can say in general that, in its entirety, supply is meeting demand and conforms to the level of development of our people's economy. Domestic trade is fulfilling the supply requirements laid down in the plan for the people's economy.

[Egerszegi] However, very high fruit and vegetable prices gave rise to a great deal of jusitified criticism this year....

[Juhar] It is an undoubted fact that high fruit and vegetable prices caused the most problem this year. Therefore, government organs implemented measures to increase the production of these commodities and modernize their sales. The Domestic Trade Ministry regulated the order to sales by an ordinance, and it acts resolutely against chain commerce, enhancing supervision and making it stricter. Since abundant supplies will make a considerable alleviation of the problems possible, the measures are primarily aimed at expanding production.

[Egerszegi] Nor is the supply of industrial goods undisturbed. Most problems were caused this year by a shortage of the building materials and fittings for dwellings required for building dwellings from private resources, radiators and water and gas pipes. And there is not enough of certain kinds of coal now, in the heating season. What does the ministry do in such a case?

[Juhar] The population's industrial commodity supply has shown an improving trend, particularly in the second half of the year. The lack of certain materials and fittings this year caused a lot of annoyance to builders and dwelling renovators. It was not accidental that the government committees concerned attended to the matter on several occasions in the recent period and decided to accelerate the modernization of the building material industry. The effect of these will be felt all the more so in 1985-86.

We tried to substitute for the lacking materials from imports as well. For instance, under a domestic trade assortment exchange scheme, we imported a large quantity of bricks, roof tiles and door and window frames from Czechoslovakia. Unfortunately, a large portion of this did not arrive and will not arrive during the main building season, but later. Because of manifestations of corruption, we have regulated the private trading of building materials and made supervision stricter.

I must say with regard to fuels that there is a temporary shortage in some areas. This is related to a production backlog of domestic coal mining. As is generally known, the miners are making tremendous efforts to improve the fuel supply.

The demand for refrigerators, freezers, color television sets, and automatic washing machines has considerably increased, and we cannot fully satisfy the requirements for these products. We have not succeeded in improving supply in the sphere of infant and children's clothing. We cannot satisfactorily relieve the stresses existing in this sphere even through imports.

The simultaneous fulfillment of producers' export obligations and domestic supply tasks is causing a fairly great problem in industry. Production of several crafts and of a large portion of large factories in a monopoly position goes to exports. That is one of the reasons for the shortage of refrigerators and television sets.

[Egerszegi] It is a fact that the supply of quite a few products is unsatisfactory because of industry's export obligations. What can and what does trade do in this case?

[Juhar] Along with supporting an export orientation and a selective industrial policy, we have tried many things to compensate for the commodity supply problems that arise at times and in some places. First, the activity of enterprises and cooperatives in expanding barter trade and the exchange of goods between department stores in the border areas and between enterprises has intensified. These are able not only to diversify the available assortment but, in some cases, to remedy shortages as well. The commodity exchange turnover of trade has increased fivefold in the last 3 years and reached 16 billion forints. I am convinced that the display windows of stores would be drabber and unvaried without this.

[Egerszegi] Buyers often wonder at price tags. Prices seem to have run away in the past 1-2 years. How will the price level of consumer goods develop this year?

[Juhar] In 1983 the prices of products sold in retail trade increased by an average 7.3 percent. The plan for the people's economy counts on a 7-8 percent increase in the price level this year. In the first 9 months of the year, turnover increased by 8.7 percent at current prices; it exceeds last year's turnover only slightly at unchanged prices, for the price level is expected to rise above the planned level by a few tenths of a percent in the year as a whole. Today, approximately 60 percent of the products available at the stores are sold at uncontrolled prices. This may be the reason for the population feeling that price increases are higher than they really are. However, uncontrolled prices not mean that we have relinquished control entirely. With regard to fairly important commodities, the enterprises must give notice of their intention to increase prices and must justify it. Competent organs delay or suspend insufficiently justified price increases. The government examines the development of prices every quarter and takes the necessary measures to ensure a development of consumer prices according to plan.

[Egerszegi] How did this year's price changes affect our purchases?

[Juhar] It is obvious that price changes affect demand less in a period of rapid increase of incomes than during a time of slow growth. However, in the present situation consumers react sensitively to price changes. It can be observed, for instance, that the requirement for cheaper goods increases more and more. For this very reason, we urge the production and sale of cheaper goods. I would like to note as an example that the turnover in meat and meat products hardly changed in the course of the previous price increases and even the small quantitative change lasted only a few months. This year overall turnover decreased by an average of 4 percent and that of meat itself by 7 percent under the effect of the approximately 20 percent price increase in January. At the same time the sales of the so-called inexpensive meat products increased by 5 percent and the sales of poultry by 13 percent in the first three quarters of the year. Influenced by the price increases, the population bought less canning, industrial, and confectionary products. The turnover in canned products decreased by more than 10 percent and that of confectionery by 4 percent. The price of lard was reduced by 10 percent, for instance; consequently, the sales of this product increased by 15 percent in the first half of the year. Thus, buyers react to the change of prices more sensitively than heretofore.

[Egerszegi] How are our consumer-goods imports developing?

[Juhar] Increasing the role fulfilled by imports in the commodity supply is an important element of our trade policy. Import possibilities always hinge on the country's export sales. Today domestic trade imports 15 percent of the consumer goods supply from abroad. The larger portion of this stems from socialist countries; we buy the bulk of it within the framework of interstate agreements. These imports, ranging from cars to salt, are a determining element of supply with regard to several groups of products, or constitute, in the case of refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines, an indispensable part of supply. The problem is not that these imports cannot be increased at a rate consistent with requirements.

Linked to efforts being made to improve the foreign economic equilibrium, the import possibilities of domestic trade have lessened somewhat in recent years. In 1984 our imports accounted in dollars will be of a dimension similar to last year's.

[Egerszegi] The shortage of staff is becoming increasingly acute in trade and particularly in the foodstuff branch. What can the ministry do to alleviate this?

[Juhar] It is true that there are serious work force problems, particularly at the capital, at large provincial cities and, in the tourist season, at prominent holiday resorts. Personnel problems are intensifying in the sphere of auxiliary kitchen work, storage, and goods transportation as well. That was one of the reasons for the government carrying out a central wage measure in the foodstuff trade in the recent past, as a result of which the basic wages of the working people of the network have increased by an average of 7-8 percent. However, it must be realized that the enterprises and cooperatives must pay the working people, and this is possible only by more efficient work. The spreading of new forms of working enterprises has also improved the position of the branch. At stores contracted out and those operating on the basis of interest in profits, the working people are better off materially as well.

[Egerszegi] What changes can be expected from the introduction of new regulators in the work and position of trade enterprises?

[Juhar] Along with asserting the requirements of normativeness, the regulative system taking effect in 1985 acknowledges the characteristics of commercial activity and ensures the maintenance of the ability to function in every area. This does not mean that everyone will be able to earn a living in the market. Enhancing efficiency is the main objective of stricter regulation, and those who fall back in the market cannot expect to be rescued. The regulation considerably increases the enterprises' interest in profits. The new tax forms (the tax on assets, the accumulation tax) spur enterprises to use their existing assets more profitably. In trade, there will be enterprises operating with enterprise councils or elected managements. The ministry's previous supervisory authority ceases; instead the ministry will exercise a so-called supervision over legality. However, the ministry's responsibility with regard to market supervision does not diminish. We must prevent possible supply disorders and intervene, if need be, but this can occur only in special cases and legitimately.

The new regulation enhances the enterprises' independence, but their responsibility as well. Those pursuing economic activity will have greater freedom in decisionmaking, but they must also bear the consequences of possible erroneous steps.

[Egerszegi] We thank you for the interview.

'INCONSISTENCY' IN FRG'S EASTERN POLICY VIEWED

LD280133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "World Panorama" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] Relations between Poland and the FRG were the subject of a hard-hitting discussion in the Bundestag today. It showed not only the difference in viewpoints between the Social Democrat opposition and the government, but also the inconsistency of Chancellor Kohl's Eastern policy, which Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the Social Democrats in the Bundestag, criticized the chancellor for. Above all, he attacked Kohl for not being able to control elements in his own party which question the Polish border on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka; and referring to the unpaid visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Poland, Vogel called for this visit to be paid quickly, saying that there were activists in the CDU/CSU party who opposed the visit and were conducting a campaign against it. Against the background of the logical arguments used by Vogel and the fact he cited, Kohl's defense looked exceptionally pallid when he ineffectively tried to place the blame for Hans-Dietrich Genscher's unpaid visit on the Polish side.

What did the Bundestag debate reveal? I think that it was the crisis in the tactics chosen by Bonn (?towards) Eastern capitals. For example, relations with Poland, which were the subject of today's debate in the Bundestag, are eloquent proof of this. Hans-Jochen Vogel's words were extremely characteristic when he said that he agreed with many points made by Hans-Dietrich Genscher about relations with Poland; but at the same time he attacked the revisionist statements by Zimmermann, Hupka and Dregger which jeopardize the policy of detente. By these examples he showed the duality of the government's policy. On the one hand, there is no lack of assurances from the government about its goodwill; on the other, under pressure from chauvinist-right-wing circles, decisions are taken which do not promote normalization and which are in conflict with the spirit and letter of concluded agreements.

So, today's Bundestag debate reflects the dispute and conflict which exist in West Germany between a realistic policy, geared to agreement, and a policy which has its roots in the tradition of German imperialism. That has to be said without beating around the bush.

We are attentively watching how the unconquered past and traditions of German expansionism are being unmasked by West German politicians themselves, politicians like Hans-Jochen Vogel. This is a positive fact, but one can also see how powerful the nationalist, right-wing circles are and how hard it is to fight against them; that is also a fact, but a negative one.

URBAN ON GENSCHER POSTPONEMENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD272053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] As announced, we are broadcasting a report from the meeting by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists:

At the beginning of the conference, the government spokesman was requested to give further details on the investigation into the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

[Begin Urban recording] Professor Maria Byrdy, in charge of the autopsy, has announced that she will make a definitive judgment on 30 November. She advises that the definitive judgment will contain the following findings: The bodily injuries were not in themselves fatal, and the cause of death was suffocation. The method of suffocation was that given in the interim experts' report, which was published. Histopathological examination shows that Father Popieluszko was not alive when he was thrown into the water.

Next week the suspects will be acquainted with the investigation's findings. That is the final action in the investigation. Up to now they have had no defense lawyers. If a defense is named by the defendants, they will participate in this process. If they are not named, the court will use its powers to name a defense when the case comes to court.

One can expect an act of indictment to be sent to the court in December. The court will set a date for the hearing. One can expect an open hearing. Anticipating the question, I will say that according to information I have obtained from the court, the hearing will be open to the press, to foreign correspondents, although their number may be limited because there are a limited number of places in the room. Documentation is still being compiled concerning an expert report on the perpetrators, their personalities, and their lives. The findings are being augmented, which serves to define the responsibility of each of the perpetrators and the scope of that responsibility. For example, various punishable acts which the perpetrators committed apart from killing Father Popieluszko are a separate legal category; the kidnapping of Chrostowski, the attempt to stop the car traveling from Gdansk to Warsaw, and other things. Information on possible instigators of the killing is still being sought. [end recording]

Here is what Jerzy Urban said in response to a question on whether the visit to Poland by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will take place after all.

[Begin Urban recording] First, I think that the very fact that the visit was postponed and not cancelled indicates this. Second, Minister Genscher's statement for the ARD television program is, in our opinion, a step in the right direction for bringing about the postponed visit. Many events and visits are envisaged which will promote mutual relations between Poland and the FRG. If these events are implemented by the FRG side, we consider that to be a measure of the goodwill of the FRG authorities for improving relations with Poland.

It shows that they want these relations to develop, or else the FRG Government is playing a game for the sake of appearance. We expect the visit to take place. We understand that it is in the common interest, and we are interested in developing relations with all countries regardless of their political systems. That is the fundamental foundation of our foreign policy. This foundation of our foreign policy is particularly important in the contemporary world, which is threatened by war preparations. Contemporary civilization requries multilateral links and does not allow isolation. This spirit was distinctly expressed in Helsinki.

I declare that attempts to push Poland to the background will fail. Here I think about international policy. We want to develop relations based on the principles of equality, noninterference in the partner's internal affairs, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty, and respect for territorial and political realities shaped in postwar Europe, without discrimination.

Going back to the postponement of Genscher's visit, I want to express my astonishment that when considering the matter of laying a wreath at a grave of a soldier of the Wehrmacht, both West German politicians and the press did not mention the fact that while expressing our negative attitude toward this intention, or the negative attitude connected with certain emotions of the Polish public toward such acts, at the same time we suggested laying a wreath at a grave of German antifascists murdered by the Nazis. This initiative was not undertaken by the guest. I want to express my astonishment here and say that German antifascists were the first victims of Nazism. They were the first to resist Nazism and their graves are treated with great respect in Poland.

I want to repeat, because it was not reported by the Western press, including the West German press, the statement by my office pointing out that West German reports of the alleged problems concerning laying flowers at Father Popieluszko's grave are not true. It simply was not a problem because the West German side did not come up with such a proposal in talks concerning the program. Statements on my alleged comments on this matter at a press conference were also untrue. I did not, and I could not comment because this matter did not exist. [end recording]

The government spokesman stated that he does not see any reason for the postponement of that visit to have any influence on the plans by other Western politicians to visit Poland.

Jerzy Urban was also asked today what the government attitude was to the fact that part of the society has recently grown considerably richer while others face hardship.

[Begin Urban recording] The government is very interested in this because there is very clear public opinion against excessive accumulation of wealth. One ought to divide the matter into two separate issues. The first is the issue of growing rich against the law. Here, all the law enforcement bodies have intensified their activities to eliminate growing rich in a way that violates the law and takes advantage of economic difficulties to obtain excessive profits.

The second way of counteracting excessive accumulated wealth, the one that takes legal forms, is based on a change of tax laws which can, through the tax system, drain off a part of excessive accumulated profits, legally but contrary to the moral feelings of the society. [end recording]

It was asked if any member of the underground were to give himself up, would he not be facing the charge of treason, which was excluded from the amnesty.

[Begin Urban recording] I know that you have asked this question in the context of reports by the Western press on the subject of the intention of Szumiejko to give himself up. I want to say here that he has not given himself up. If a person of this kind, belonging to an illegal structure existing under the abbreviation TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee Commission] gave himself up, his treatment would depend on whether he complied with demands resulting from the Amnesty Law. If he complies, then it will create grounds for different treatment, in legal terms, than Bogdan Lis and Nierzecki. But the decision rests with the Supreme Military Prosecutors Office, which conducts investigations in this case. The requirements connected with disclosure include a declaration in which he renounces his activity, disclosure of activity conducted so far, and the handing over of objects used in criminal activity. On the other hand, contrary to certain suggestions made by Western commentators, the Amnesty Law does not require implicating other persons or disclosing their activity. Thus it is not true that we are seeking initiators of this. [end recording]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 18TH PLENUM PREPARATIONS

LD271858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] At a meeting held today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was acquainted with the social, political, and economic situation of the country. The need was confirmed for further efforts toward national accord and for countermeasures against all attempts to disrupt stabilization in the country. The Politburo was acquainted with conclusions resulting from the national meeting of trade unions. It was considered necessary that appropriate organs of state and economic administration make detailed analysis of the conclusions, and in agreement with trade union representation, define methods and scope for their implementation.

The Politburo was also acquainted with the state of preparations for the 18th plenum of the party Central Committee which will be devoted to a discussion of party tasks in implementing the central economic plan for next year, including the improvement of management and the consolidation of equilibrium. It was said that in preparations for the plenum, extensive use had been made of rich achievements of consultation on the draft plan, views and opinions of work forces, and remarks and doubts put forward by party and union organizations, workers' self-management, and councillors.

Proposals made during public debates and proposals published in the press were not excluded. The Politburo stressed that such broad social interest in economic problems and in seeking the most successful method for overcoming difficulties makes it easier to choose from among proposed solutions of the plan.

The Politburo has recommended to continue the discussion in such a way so the tasks for the party, which will be formulated by the plenum, are a result of democratically reached views to the greatest extent.

Next on the agenda, cooperation with Poles living abroad was positively assessed. It was pointed out that this is so despite various pressures exerted by forces hostile to the People's Poland and opposed to international cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON TU ACCORD

LD272208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The Council of State has adopted a resolution stating that the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] set up at the congress in Bytom can start its activity immediately after it is set up. This will be earlier than envisaged in the trade union law of October 1982. The Council of State makes it possible for the OPZZ to be granted legal status. The statute of the accord, which will be worked out by a special commission, will be essential in its registration. It will then be submitted for broad consultation among trade unionists. Following approval by the OPZZ Council, it will be possible to apply for registration of the OPZZ, which was set up in Bytom. The first official statement made by Alfred Miodowicz, the newly elected chairman of the OPZZ, contained a pronouncement that he has no intention of leaving his post as the chief worker at the blast air heating stove at the Lenin Steelworks. If ever I were forced to do that, he said, I would give up any voluntary work. My place is in production among my fellow workers and not behind a destk.

PZPR'S GABRIELSKI DISCUSSES TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

AU261027 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov pp 4-5

[Interview with Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the Social and Vocational Department of the PZPR Central Committee, by Teresa Grabczynska: "Trade Unions Are an Ambitious and Desirable Partner"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Grabczynska] Within days some 4.9 million of 121 national trade unions will try to establish a joint representation at the Bytom meeting. Is the figure of 4.9 million large enough from the viewpoint of social needs and party estimates?

[Gabrielski] I think there are many positive features in the process by which new trade unions are being established. The trade unions movement, which has a class, workers, and prosocialist nature, is gaining in strength.

This process is taking place in a most difficult political and economic situation, which is helping to intensify the conflicts of interest. Solving these conflicts for the benefit of national interests is a great art in party and trade union efforts, which are based on the best progressive traditions, rely on the rich achievements and experience of class trade unionism, and take into account the constructive postulates and lessons of August 1980. The present trade unions are being built up on the basis of the Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie Agreements, which state that self-governing and independent trade union organizations that adhere to the Constitution will be set up. In brief, The process of the generation of the trade union movement is a synthesis of what was most valuable in the past and what is most valuable for the future. Trade union representations of workers regard themselves as obliged to create the programmatic, legal, and organizational guarantees that will stand guard over our constitutional principles and serve the working people in the best possible manner.

There have been two stages of establishing new trade unions -- the plant trade unions and the national trade union organizations. Independent and self-governing trade unions continue to function in an overwhelming majority of plants. The list of the plants, foundries, and mines in which trade unionists are in majority in the work forces is now very long. The genuinely grass-roots character of the regeneration of trade unionism is a precious value. The impact of trade union organizations on the integration of the work forces and on the development of work democracy has been positive.

Supraplant bodies continue to focus their attention on the problems that are important for various occupational groups. It is significant that almost all these bodies opt for the model of trade union federations.

I would like to stress most strongly that the daily, solid, and painstaking work in one's community primarily determines the position of trade unions. The work whose aim is to rapidly meet the vocational and material needs of workers and their families is a key to the even greater strength and importance of trade unionism in the future. The essential thing is that the new trade union movement includes representatives of all previous trade unions. What is important is not where one comes from, but whether one wants to participate in the process of socialist renewal and in reforming and developing the Polish People's Republic.

[Grabczynska] However, many workers are still outside the trade union movement. They are in no hurry to join and continue to watch and vacillate. Many young workers show no extensive interest in trade unionism. Surely the party must not lose sight of this phenomenon.

[Gabrielski] We should try to understand one's uncertainties and vacillations as well as one's painful experiences. The door to the trade union organizations is wide open. People need trade unions. After all, they are a buoyant and militant representative of the world of labor. In addition, the working people's basic interests are common, regardless of occupation, age, and world outlook, and can be fully represented and effectively protected only through common efforts.

[Grabczynska] Not all party organizations are keen on cooperating with trade unions. They explain their attitude by saying that trade unions are independent and may therefore accuse them of "interference."

[Gabrielski] Whatever the party does in the area of trade unions must in no case amount to doing trade unions' jobs for them. Let us bear in mind the fact that party policy expresses the interests of the workers class and the working people and that trade unions play an indispensable role in identifying and implementing these interests.

The argument that party members may come to dominate the nonparty members of the trade union movement is baseless. Nonparty people are and will be in decisive majority in trade unions. Trade unionists are not afraid of such possibilities as that they might be labeled "party" or "Red" by their adversaries. In fighting for new trade unions, they fight for their class character, because class trade unions are the best service for the workers' cause.

An acute political struggle for the socialist character of trade unionism has been and is being waged. PZPR members must not remain on the sidelines in this struggle. It is their duty to actively participate in trade unions and attract their comrades in work to party policy.

[Grabczynska] The results of control checks carried out by the Supreme Control Chamber in dozens of enterprises give rise to concern in view of the fact that merely 30 percent of the enterprises fully observe the trade union laws.

[Gabrielski] The most frequent reason why plant managements violate the trade union law is the desire to make trade unions accept arbitrary decisions and to relegate them to the periphery of enterprise life. This is a very dangerous orientation. That is why it is the duty of the party and all its organizations and bodies to resolutely counter such red-tape threats and indifference toward trade unionists' initiatives.

[Grabczynska] No one is interested in submissive and kowtowing trade unions. However, as recent experience has shown, the trade unions that opt for criticism only are also of little value. What should the practice be?

[Gabrielski] The more complicated the problems posed by life are, the more necessary it is for trade unions to have their own views and constructive initiatives. There can and should be differences of view between trade unions and state and economic administrations, but they must observe the principle of dialogue and cooperation and of making the decisions that are best for the work forces and the interests of society as a whole. The accords that are based on objective reasons and arguments are the most effective form of coordinating general interests.

[Grabczynska] The issue of setting up a common trade union representation and establishing its powers is now giving rise to many arguments. Is it correct to argue that the political unity of trade unions should go hand in hand with organizational unity?

[Gabrielski] It is true that many controversial arguments have arisen concerning the issue of the integration of trade unionism. We respect trade unionists' initiatives seeking to unite the efforts of the entire movement. Most recent experience has shown that every internal disruption among workers weakens their ability to act and harms workers' interests. The strength of a trade union representation consists in guarantees of effective activities instead of rivalry. This is all the more correct since trade unions represent a single Polish world of labor and the common interests of the workers class. The supreme issue in this connection is the political unity of the entire trade union movement, unity expressed by the acceptance of the Constitution and by the attitude toward the socialist state.

I agree that integration is one of the elements that help strengthen the trade unions' position in the state's sociopolitical system. The concept and form of this representation is determined by the role of the trade union aktivs and masses. This is because the idea of trade union self-government and independence, which results from the ninth party congress resolutions, continues to be consistently implemented and is one of the party's strategic goals.

DEPUTY PREMIER COMMENTS ON 1985 PLAN CHANGES

LD280230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A conference devoted to the plan for next year was held in the Government Press Office. Our reporter, Grazyna Zielinska, is talking to Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission.

[Begin recording] [Zielinska] Mr Deputy Premier, what are the basic changes in the central annual plan for next year, after the consultations and the evaluation of the functioning of our economy?

[Gorywoda] We will not decrease investment expenditure because the consultations and our research on the subject have shown that it would have a very negative influence on modernization and rebuilding investments, which are very much needed, especially in our industry, which is known to be suffering from insufficient investment.

Second, an increase of 1 whole percent in food supplies: Instead of 1 percent there will be approximately a 2 percent increase and this has been made possible by the better harvest this year and the resulting better prospects for the development of agricultural production next year.

Another significant change is that, together with food, there are further possibilities of increasing supplies of goods to the market by between Z80-100 billion, which is an additional safeguard for equilibrium and simultaneously provides a possibility of better fulfilling market demands.

[Zielinska] Mr Deputy Premier, what shall we gain from the implementation of this plan?

[Gorywoda] Next year we will assume a further increase in consumption and individual incomes; they should increase by up to 3 or even 3.5 percent, which is safeguarded by an increase in the supplies of goods by over 4 percent and by better market supply, including many items in short supply today, such as pots and pans, furniture, and radio equipment, all very much sought after. [end recording]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR END

LD230057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Three-day talks on economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR have ended in Warsaw. They concerned issues of coordination of plans for 1986-90 and the program of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation up to the year 2000. Possibilities for the expansion of bilateral cooperation in line with the decisions made at the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker were discussed. Among other things, it is planned that exports from Poland will include hard coal, coke, and sulfur, while imports from the GDR will include a special type of coking coal, potassium salts, semifinished chemical products, and synthetic rubber and polyurethanes. Further decisions on cooperation and specialization of production were also made.

At the end of the talks, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, received Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

PROTOCOL OUTLINES TRADE WITH CSSR IN 1985

AU231646 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 84 p 7

[Summary] The Polish-Czechoslovak trade protocol for 1985 that was signed in Prague on 20 November foresees the following exchange of goods.

Poland will export to the CSSR complete premises, such as a sugar-refinery due to be erected in Hodonin, complete refrigerating plants and refrigeration equipment, and production lines for the chemical industry.

A prominent place in supplies to the CSSR will be occupied by transportation and construction equipment, machinery and equipment for the coal and metallurgical industries, electronic calculators, and river barges.

The CSSR will supply Poland with greater supplies of automatic washing machines and spin dryers, as well as furniture and drapes.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU261423 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, on the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the RCP, I extend to you most cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on my own behalf.

The Polish communists and the working people in our country continue to watch with interest the proceedings of the 13th congress of your party. The highest forum of the Romanian Communists has forumalated an ambitious program for the further construction of a developed socialist society.

Together with you, we are pleased with the great achievements scored by your country under the leadership of the RCP during the implementation of the 12th congress resolutions.

We are profoundly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to develop and intensify for the good of our two peoples.

Comrade Ceausescu, I wish you much health and prosperity in implementing the tasks mapped out by the 13th congress. We extend cordial wishes for further successes to the RCP and all the fraternal Romanian people.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

JARUZELSKI HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR AT MEETING

AU261429 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 22 November Warsaw meeting with the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's leading activisits]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, W. Jaruzelski said that the views and information presented at the meeting by the activisits of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society make it possible to better realize and appreciate the work done by this society in the past 40 years.

It is true, he said, that today it is more difficult to work than it was yesterday or the day before yesterday. This is a bitter truth, but it carries a grain of optimism, because evety severe trial and every bad experience help toughen us and teach perseverance. The idea of Polish-Soviet friendship has been subjected to acute attacks by our adversaries, but it is to the credit of your society and its activists that this idea has been able to withstand these attacks.

W. Jaruzelski confirmed the view expressed by the meeting that young people are the community within which the society should be most militant and original in its activities. There is still much to be done inthis regard, he added. Even the best actions plans must go hand in hand with a good knowledge of the situation and with a skillful approach to current reality.

Efforts to win trust are the key issue for the party and for every social organization, W. Jaruzelski stressed. Trust is a foundation; it is the foundation of foundations. We win trust most speedily and completely if our words are matched by our deeds.

Agreement and struggle are the political line of our party, W. Jaruzelski continued. The principle of your society's activity is the same: to win over as many people as possible for the cause of the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship and to combat whatever harms this friendship.

The USSR is our reliable and tested partner, a good friend in times of need. Today we continue to formulate new long-term programs for comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the USSR. This cooperation is the stable basis on which we continue to strengthen Poland's position. In this way the efforts to profoundly promote Polish-Soviet friendship are also patriotic activities.

On behalf of the party leadership, W. Jaruzelski highly appraised the society's activities to win over the citizens of our country for the internationalist idea of brotherhood and friendship. Referring to the coming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the return of the western and northern territories to the mother country, W. Jaruzelski strongly stressed that it would be a very valuable gesture to make these anniversaries an opportunity to strengthen the ideas and values that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society propagates and that strengthen socialist Poland.

On the 40th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, W. Jarzelski extended his most cordial wishes and greetings to the participants at the meeting, to the society's activists and members, and to all those who advocate Polish-Soviet friendship.

LE FIGARO ON AFTERMATH OF POPIELUSZKO MURDER

'Purge' Assessed

PM231626 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Nov 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Polish Government Caught Between 'Hard-liners' and Public Opinion"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A communique published by the Polish press at the end of the short visit to East Berlin by General Jaruzelski confirms the very great diversification which has taken place in Poland's relations with the "fraternal countries." As the head of state's recent visit to Budapest showed, relations with Hungary are trusting and very close. Relations with Czechoslovakia, which has links with the party "hard-liners," are, however, cold and distrustful. Relations with the GDR are midway between the two, and although the communique certainly does not report -- as was customary in the past -- "completely identical views" on all questions discussed, it nonetheless states that Mr Honecker and Mr Jaruzelski "expressed their satisfaction with the favorable course the visit took."

Moreover, since he has been trying to improve his relations with Bonn, Mr Honecker has greatly reduced his ideological dogmatism. In addition the two partners were able to have fruitful political exchanges for the first time: Poland was asked to stop trying to outdo the GDR in its ideological approach to the Kremlin, by emphasizing the potential dangers of a rapprochement between the two Germanies, and the GDR was asked to stop trying to outdo Poland in its ideological approach to the Kremlin by emphasizing the potential dangers of Gen Jaruzelski's reformism, and supporting the party "hard-liners." Moreover, it was particularly urgent to harmonize viewpoints before Genscher's 3-day visit to Warsaw starting on Wednesday.

At all events, the efforts made by Gen Jaruzelski to appease the fraternal countries do not really make it possible to feel optimistic about the chances of seeing the whole truth told about the kidnapping and murder of Father Popieluszko. Will we be told who "Father Jerzy's" real murderers are? In other words the three men accused are merely the "Turks" of this new drama.

Will we be told who were the political instigators and what support they had in the country and, very probably, abroad? There is certainly reason to doubt it. The government's choice seems rather to be to push the affair to one side. Indeed it seems to have decided to stifle the affair or even to adopt the scenario of those behind the plot, and to point to the "Solidarity extremists" as the authors of the provocation.

Purge

Moreover this does not mean that the political conclusions of the tragedy will not be drawn. Indeed this tragedy enables the government -- even if, and especially if it does not wish to make these divisions public -- to finally bring the "hard-liners" in the party and security services into line. A purge is under way in the security services. One will also begin in the party apparatus.

This effort to make the "hard-liners" toe the line is ambivalent. It frees Gen Jaruzelski from a threat which had hung over his action from the start and which hindered his freedom of movement. In principle, he could then make more determined progress toward reforms and reconciliation. In fact nothing is less certain, because the political elimination of the dogmatists forces him to take measures likely to reassure the "hard-liners" in the neighboring countries and to show them that, despite this, Poland is still being governed with a firm hand.

For the same reasons, bringing the "dogmatists" into line, even if it is done quietly and behind the scenes, forces the general to be more intransigent than ever toward the opposition. The people who set up "committees for the defense of human rights" in Warsaw, Krakow, and Wroclaw were taken in and "warned" and they were told their action would not be tolerated.

Changed Public Opinion

At other times public opinion might probably understand that Gen Jaruzelski, caught as usual between the party apparatus and the Kremlin on the one hand and his people's aspirations on the other, must attack the opposition to create a smokescreen vital when making the "hard-liners" toe the line, but this is no longer the case today. There is reason to fear that the government might once again be incapable of sensing the atmosphere in the country and realizing that after Father Popieluszko's murder, Poland is no longer the same.

Henceforth the population will not accept half-truths, attacks on the opposition with varying degrees of reality, and old maneuvers by political schemers, schemers too skillful for their actions to just be maneuvers. If despite everything, in view of his lack of room to maneuver, Gen Jaruzelski resigns himself to following this course, the instigators of Father Jerzy's murder will have won, because he will have thus lost all credibility in public opinion once and for all.

Glemp Message Viewed

PM271204 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Glemp: Warning to Polish Government"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Where does compromise end and capitulation begin? This is the question the Polish bishops are now asking, and they are not alone. They have just answered it through one of their fellow churchmen, Cardinal Glemp, who met with Mr Walesa on Saturday, in a message read on Sunday in all Polish Churches. In this message Cardinal Glemp gave a resounding "non possumus": The tragedy of Father Popieluszko is not a banal incident, the bishops will not accept vague compromises on this subject and, unless the whole truth is revealed, relations between church and state cannot continue as they were.

Of course, the Polish primate is still convinced that he must take account of the geopolitical situation, take into consideration the fact that if the Jaruzelski team is replaced it will be replaced by an even worse team, and accept compromises likely to spare the country the violent crises produced by the upsurges of romantic ideas which cost it so dearly in the 19th century. But, despite this, there are times when it is not possible to compromise without the nation losing its soul: Father Popieluszko's martyrdom is such an instance. This tragedy, the primate said, "has deeply distressed people, not only Catholics, but members of other religious communities. It has deeply distressed all decent people." Poland will never be the same again, and church-state relations can no longer be the same.

The primate revealed for the first time that this is particularly true since we are still waiting for the authorities to publish the results of the autopsy showing that Father Jerzy was tortured. In fact Cardinal Glemp talks of death "brought about in a cruel way" and refers to mourning for the "tortured priest." Moreover, in talking of the funeral, he did not hesitate to use the word "big demonstration," even if it was a "demonstration of grief," and thanked God's people for making it a "sincere act of religious prayer, the expression of patriotic feelings, and a demonstration of the maturity of the population, which is suffering, but not in despair, because it is confident that good and truth will emerge victorious."

After thanking all those who sent their condolences, including "institutions, enterprises, factories, organizations, and universities," the Polish primate went even further, not ruling out the possibility that the future might make further sacrifices necessary and that it is necessary to prepare for this. "We want," he said, "to constantly teach the love for the homeland which makes people prepared to make sacrifices, and we want each sacrifice to bring progress toward justice, truth, and peace."

The Primate's 'Non Possumus'

As I have already said, General Jaruzelski is at a crossroads: By beginning to react against the authors of a plot with the threat of Red fascism behind it, he paradoxically improved his position, but the church and the whole of public opinion are now demanding that he go further and prove that, however little room to maneuver he has, he is nonetheless closer to the nation than the party apparatus and its foreign supporters.

The developments of the past few days scarcely enable us to be optimistic on this subject. The government representatives do not seem to realize that Poland is in fact not the same after Father Popieluszko's murder. Can it be possible that they are so allienated from the nation, and so insensitive to its reaction? They clearly believe that it will be possible to make do with "politics as usual" and the customary politicking.

But the nation, the church, the Episcopate, and Cardinal Glemp are on a different plane. The primate's solemn "non possumus" echoed throughout the country. The time has come for Gen Jaruzelski to make his choice. If he does not tell the whole truth about the Popieluszko tragedy, not only will church-state relations be jeopardized for a long time, but he will have turned his back on his people once and for all. If, however, he does tell the whole truth -- but we can scarcely hope that he will -- he will regain credibility and popular support. Poland is therefore at a crossroads which is not only political but also moral and spiritual.

GLEMP, POPE HOLD PRIVATE MEETING 27 NOVEMBER

LD272234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Correspondent Pawel Wastelewski report from Vatican City]

[Text] Pope John Paul II received the primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, head of the Episcopate of Poland, in a private audience today. As we know, the archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw arrived in the eternal city yesterday. During his week-long visit to the city, he will also hold talks in the Roman Curia. The press bulletin of the Holy See, as is usual with this kind of audience, gives no details about today's conversation. It is supposed that it concerned the situation of the church and church-state relations in our country. Jozef Cardinal Glemp was last received by the pope during his previous visit to Rome on 10 July of this year.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON PZPR LONG-TERM PROGRAM

AU191011 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Nov 84 p 3

[Interview with Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, and chairman of the Central Committee team for working out the long-term PZPR program, by Anna Pawlowska: "The Prospects of a New Century"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Pawlowska: The 17th Central Committee plenum has announced that work on a future party program is in progress.

During the PZPR National Conference of Delegates 8 months ago, you recommended a document titled "Material for Discussion on the Party Program," and the conference, adopting a resolution on this matter, resolved that work on this program be continued and established its chief goals. Yet it is difficult to avoid the thought that in today's difficult conditions, when it is sometimes difficult to foresee what will happen even next week, occupying oneself with the long-term future is like...

Orzechowski: Like fortune telling, don't you think? Everything depends on the way we imagine this program. We cannot really "plan" a quarter of a century ahead, although we actually do look 25 years ahead in our data, percentages, and detailed solutions. It would be overtly voluntaristic, if not downright stupid, to have such a detailed program.

However, socialism is built by planned methods, not spontaneously. This is a scientifically motivated activity. The ultimate goal of this effort is known: A classless society possessing the material and political conditions for comprehensive development of the individual. However, the road to this goal is very long and arduous and consists of several stages and phases of development. As the organizer of socialist construction, the party must map out these individual stages, define intermediate goals, and foresee the accompanying phenomena and trends.

Pawlowska: The program, which will be finally examined by the 10th party congress, is meant to reach into the 21st century. Yet we will still not have built a classless socialist society by then. Therefore the program can only map out one phase of this process. Can one already define this phase more accurately today?

Orzechowski: We have incorporated the following concept in our work on the program: "The first stage, completing the construction of the foundations of socialism; the second stage, strengthening the foundations of socialism and proceeding to the construction of a developed socialist society." Probably not everyone has noticed in the heat of today's emotions that the ninth congress clearly said that all the announcements so far according to which the foundations of socialism have already been built in Poland are economically, socially, and morally unjustified. Perhaps we realize this today better than before.

Pawlowska: So we know the goal, can assess our starting position, and can foresee the difficulties. But is this enough to define the tasks and the ways of performing them?

Orzechowski: No, it is not. That is why our main goal is to create the program by means of open and honest discussion. The program may only emerge as a mosaic consisting of thousands of proposals and rational solutions. This is not solely a party program. Because it is not emerging solely for the benefit of the party, it cannot be created by the party alone. Its quality, boldness, and realism will affect the fate of the nation. This places not only the party under an obligation, but also all the nation's creative intellectual forces. This program should be an expression of society's joint wisdom, including that of the workers class and of its "collective intellectual," the party.

Pawlowska: So when can one expect the draft program to be submitted for general party and social discussion?

Orzechowski: According to the schedule we have adopted, the first broader discussion, apart from the one carried out by the commission of which I am chairman and the one carried out by Politburo, should take place at the second national party ideological-theoretical conference, which is planned for early spring of next year. After this it will be up to the Central Committee to refer the program to open discussion. I believe this will occur in the summer of 1985 at the latest.

Pawlowska: Comrade, the program is meant to open up a more-or-less 25-year perspective. 1959 was 25 years ago. Those who looked to the future during that important time for Poland imagined 1984, but not the way it is. Do they not have the right to say today: Now what are they promising us?

Orzechowski: No. We, in other words the party, promise nothing. However much it would like to, the party of itself cannot give society anything, especially in the material and economic sphere. The party can only suggest to society this or that path of activity so that we may all avoid becoming, as Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski has said, the "suburb of Europe."

The party program certainly does not say that if society takes advantage of the above proposals and recognizes the party as the organizer of its efforts, then in 25 years Poland will become heaven on earth. It will not. The road to socialism as a final goal is long, very long. It is beyond the lifespan of one generation.

Everything we are capable of doing today and obliged to do today is to use the coming years in order to bring this goal nearer, make as few errors as possible, not to get lost in the fog, and not give way to shortcuts that lead us astray. This only is the task of the future party program.

There is still one more matter that is important for today and it is that things are difficult, and sometimes very difficult. The thought often occurs to people: What is the purpose of all this? The party program should also supply new strength and remind people that there is something to struggle for.

AFP: FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL SERIOUSLY ILL

NC271554 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 27 (AFP) -- Former senior Solidarity official Piotr Bednarz, 34, who tried to commit suicide in prison last May, was today seriously ill after his sixth operation, according to a reliable source.

He was arrested while he was the underground national organiser of Solidarity after it was banned.

He tried to kill himself with a knife while in Barceno prison, north-east Poland, one of the grimmest in the country.

Mr. Bednarz was operated on in primitive prison conditions and since then has suffered from a serious intestinal infection.

Last Friday he underwent a successful six-hour operation to remove his artificial anus, but on Saturday evening his temperature started rising and the operation wound started to discharge pus.

Doctors consider that his condition is serious, the source said.

He was arrested in November 1982 and sentenced to four years in prison, where he led several hunger strikes of other jailed Solidarity militants.

He was released by the July amnesty, and is at present in hospital in Warsaw.

FRG DIPLOMATS REPORTEDLY EXPELLED FROM BUCHAREST

AU271413 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1340 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The Romanian Government has called upon four members of the West German Embassy in Bucharest to leave the country before the end of the week.

The Bonn Foreign Office speaker, Chrobog, added in explanation that the German Federal Government saw the step as retaliation for the expulsion from the FRG of five Romanian diplomats who has behaved in a manner which contravened their status. They were said to have left the FRG 2 weeks ago. In the meantime the German Foreign Ministry has protested the expulsion of the German diplomats to the Romanian charge d'affaires in Bonn.

CEAUSESCU, KARAMANLIS DISCUSS CURRENT ISSUES

AU272039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/11/1984 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, continued their exchange of opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest at the Palace of the State Council on Tuesday, November 27, in the morning.

The two heads of state underscored with satisfaction the fine Romanian-Hellenic ties and considered that no efforts should be spared to develop friendly relations on various planes between Romania and Greece, to the benefit of the two peoples and countries, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. The exchange of views on major issues of the present-day international life highlighted common stands and conclusions, as well as the two countries' resolve to join their efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament, for finding a way out of the extremely serious situation existing in international relations, which generates the threat of an outbreak of new military conflicts and confrontations. It was shown that that situation had resulted from the failure to find a timely solution to the litigious questions cropped up, from the emergence of new states of tension and hotbeds of conflict, from the show of the policy of the use and threat of force and, particularly, from the continuation of the policy of arming, which is responsible for the huge amounts of weapons stockpiled in the European Continent, apt to destroy mankind several times over.

Underscoring that the central issue of our time was the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, it was pointed out that now more than ever before, concrete and efficient disarmament measures should be adopted, nuclear disarmament measures first and foremost, apt to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis highlighted the need to halt the course of events toward confrontation and war, to build a united Europe, of peace and understanding, to develop friendship and cooperation between European countries.

In connection with the extremely serious situation created in Europe, they appreciated that no efforts should be spared to stop the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles and the application of the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union, to eliminate medium-range missiles from the continent and, subsequently, all nuclear weapons. The firm belief was expressed that mutually acceptable understandings would be reached at the United States on nuclear and space armaments, which would be a major factor of disarmament and peace. Owing to the fact that nuclear missiles gravely endanger the life of all European nations, all the countries of the continent, NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in the first place, should actively and appropriately participate in negotiations for an agreement on the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe to be reached.

During the talks it was also shown that Romania and Greece attached special significance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Disarmament in Europe, with emphasis on the fact that the successful conclusion of that meeting would be highly important for the resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Pointing to the need for intensified efforts toward further developing manysided collaboration and cooperation as an essential factor of rapprochement and strengthening cooperation among the Balkan countries, the two presidents were highly appreciative of the meetings held of late on various economic cooperation-related matters as well as the activity carried out by various bodies in science, medicine and other fields. The importance was highlighted of growing efforts toward turning the Balkans into a zone of collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

During the talks other international questions were also approached, more particularly those related to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate conflicts and litigious issues, in accordance with the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, each people's foremost right to develop freely, self-reliantly, without any outside interference.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis declared for a political solution to the Middle East situation, for intensified political and diplomatic actions conducive to a global peace in the region, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination, including the setting up of an independent state of its own, as well as to guaranteed independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

In connection with the Cyprus issue, hope was shown that the underway talks under the UN secretary-general's aegis would lead to an appropriate solution providing for a just settlement of that problem and for the two Cypriot communities' peaceful coexistence.

In the same context, it was shown that the Iran-Iraq war should cease and a political, negotiated solution be given to the problems between the two states.

The two presidents stressed the need for real negotiations between developed and developing countries, for a new international economic order based on equity, equality and mutual advantage, which would have particularly favourable implications for each people's economic and social progress, for world peace and stability.

During the talks, the common stance of Romania and the Hellenic Republic was set forth according to which the complex international issues should be solved through the equal participation of all states, irrespective of their size or social system.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karmanalis appreciated the fruitful character of talks, their significance for the further development of Romanian-Hellenic ties. The determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Hellenic Republic was reiterated to intensify their cooperation in the international arena, make a growing contribution to a constructive, viable settlement of the major problems facing mankind nowadays in the interests of all peoples, to the establishment of a climate of peace and security, of confidence, understanding and broad collaboration in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

The talks proceed in an atmsosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual regard and understanding.

CONSTANTIN REPLACES FLOREA AS MATERIALS MINISTER

AU261018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Ioan Florea has been relieved of his position as minister of wood industry and construction materials. Comrade Gheorghe Constantin has been relieved from his position as deputy minister of wood industry and construction materials and has been appointed minister of wood industry and construction materials.

CEAUSESCU LAUDS U.S.-USSR TALKS RESUMPTION

AU271848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Nov 84

["Message Addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Participants in the International Seminar 'Youth and Development'" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/11/1984 -- The message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the participants in and to all the youths of the organizations and countries represented to the international seminar "Youth and Development", under way in the Romanian city of Brasov, reads among other things:

Your meeting takes place at a time of an unprecedented deterioration in the international climate, that has characterized particularly the last few years. One can say that never since the end of the Second World War has mankind been faced with such tension, with the growing threat of a new world war, which would inevitably lead to a nuclear catastrophe.

We think that today more than ever before, young people from everywhere should rally their efforts and work most energetically -- closely united with their own peoples, with all advanced forces -- to put an end to international tension, to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, toward a nuclear catastrophe. No effort should be spared, the message emphasises, to stop the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries and the application of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, to remove medium-range missiles from Europe and subsequently, all nuclear weapons from the continent. Moreover, efforts should be deployed to halt the militarization of outer space, to reach an agreement on the peaceful use of outer space.

We hail the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States have recently agreed to initiate new talks with a view to reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole package of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons. Concomitantly, we think that the states and nations of Europe, where most of the nuclear weapons were stockpiled and whose existance is most endangered, ought to be more active, not merely sit in expectation, they ought to participate appropriately in negotiations aimed at reaching and accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and, subsequently, of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

MEMBERS OF MAJOR RCP BODIES LISTED IN SCINTEIA

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 23 November on page two carries a 400-word report on the meeting of the RCP Central Committee held on 22 November, which was chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was the first plenary session of the RCP Central Committee elected by the 13th RCP Congress. Immediately following this report, SCINTEIA publishes the following lists of RCP officials, in which Nicolae Ceausescu's name is published in large, boldface type each time it appears:

RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee members:

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Iosif Banc
Emil Bobu
Virgil Cazacu
Elena Ceausescu
Lina Ciobanu
Ion Coman
Nicolae Constantin
Constantin Dascalescu
Ion Dinca
Miu Dobrescu
Ludovic Fazekas
Alexandrina Gainuse
Manea Manescu
Paul Niculescu
Constantin Olteanu
Gheorghe Oprea
Gheorghe Pana
Ion Patan
Dumitru Popescu
Gheorghe Radulescu
Ilie Verdet
Stefan Voitec

Political Executive Committee candidate members:

Stefan Andrei
Stefan Birlea
Nicu Ceausescu
Leonard Constantin
Gheorghe David
Marin Enache
Petru Enache
Mihai Gere
Maria Ghitulica
Nicolae Giosan
Suzana Gadea
Nicolae Mihalache
Ioachim Moga
Ana Muresan
Elena Nae
Marin Nedelcu
Cornel Pacoste
Tudor Postelnicu
Ion Radu
Ion Stoian
Gheorghe Stoica
Iosif Szasz
Ioan Totu
Ion Ursu
Richard Winter

RCP Central Committee Secretariat:

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

RCP Central Committee secretaries:

Iosif Banc
Emil Bobu
Ion Coman
Silviu Curticeanu
Petru Enache
Constantin Radu
Ion Radu
Ion Stoian
Ilie Verdet

RCP Central Committee members:

1. Nicolae Ceausescu
2. Neculae Agachi
3. Haralambie Alexa
4. Agurita Alexandrescu
5. Dumitru Alecu
6. Ion Anastasiu
7. Stefan Andrei
8. Emilia Andronache
9. Gheorghe Anghel
10. Ioan Anton
11. Pavel Aron
12. Ioan Avram
13. Teodora Avram
14. Maria Bradea
15. Iosif Banc
16. Ioan Dodu Balan
17. Radu Balan
18. Ion Bogdan Baluta
19. Vasile Barbulescu
20. Vasile Barbulet
21. Stefan Birlea
22. Dumitru Bejan
23. Radu Beligan
24. Maxim Berghianu
25. Victoria Bistriceanu
26. Elena Bleahu
27. Emil Bobu
28. Maria Bobu
29. Gheorghe-Mihai Bodoasca
30. Ilie Bologa
31. Ion Brad
32. Ion Bucur
33. Iuliana Bucur
34. Vasile Bulucea
35. Nicolae Busui
36. Gherghina Buzatu
37. Marin Capisizu
38. Vasile Carolica
39. Vasile Carp
40. Gheorghe Catana
41. Irimie Catargiu
42. Elena Catrina
43. Ion Catrinescu
44. Virgil Cazacu
45. Vasile Cadar
46. Elena Ceausescu
47. Ilie Ceausescu
48. Nicu Ceausescu
49. Dorina Cegus
50. Ionel Mihail Cetateanu
51. Maria Chiriac
52. Cica Chiru
53. Gheorghe Chivulescu
54. Ion Cioara
55. Lina Ciobanu
56. Maria Ciocan
57. Ioan Ciroba
58. Aurel Cioruga
59. Ion Circei
60. Ilie Cisu
61. Alexandru Coada
62. Eleonora Cojocaru
63. Ileana Colesnicencu
64. Ion Coman
65. Teodor Coman
66. Leonard Constantin
67. Nicolae Constantin
68. Gheorghe Constantinescu
69. Maria Costache
70. Aurel Costea
71. Iulian Costescu
72. Simion Cotoi
73. Ion Cretu
74. Poliana Cristescu
75. Constantin Crisan
76. Silviu Curticeanu
77. Alexandru Czege
78. Gheorghe David
79. Petre Danica
80. Constantin Dascalescu
81. Ion Dinca
82. Constantin Dinu
83. Gheorghe Dinu
84. Gheorghe M. Dinu
85. Emilian Dobrescu
86. Miu Dobrescu
87. Tamara Dobrin
88. Dinu Dragan
89. Traian Dudas
90. Aurel Duma
91. Florea Dumitrescu
92. Eduard Eisenburger
93. Marin Enache
94. Petru Enache
95. Gheorghe Moisescu Enica
96. Costel Eremia
97. Viorel Faur
98. Ludovic Fazekas
99. Iuliu Fejes
100. Eugen Florescu
101. Mihail Florescu
102. Maria Flucsa
103. Petre Fluture
104. Ioan Folea
105. Ioan Foris
106. Ion Fratila
107. Alexandru Gagu
108. Susana Galpal
109. Alexandrina Gainuse
110. Pantelimon Gavanescu

111. Suzana Gadea
112. Mihai Gere
113. Maria Gheorghe
114. Nicolae Gheorghe
115. Dumitru Ghise
116. Maria Ghitulica
117. Petre Gigea
118. Nicolae Giosan
119. Nicolae Girba
120. Traian Girba
121. Gheorghe Grigore
122. Margareta Hedwiga Hausser
123. George Homostean
124. Constantin Horobet
125. Neculai Ibanescu
126. Viorel Igret
127. Ioan Inceu
128. Ion M. Nicolae
129. Dumitru Ionas
130. Letitia Ionas
131. Alexandru Ionescu
132. Angela Isaroiu
133. Marin Ivascu
134. Ileana Jalba
135. Natalia Jipa
136. Alexandru Koppandi
137. Diamanta Laudoniu
138. Ioana Lancrajan
139. Lajos Letay
140. Floares Leustean
141. Ion Licu
142. Anton Lungu
143. Virgil Dimitrie Marcosanu
144. Tiberiu Marian
145. Vasile Marin
146. Mihai Marina
147. Valeria Marinescu
148. Gheorghe Matei
149. Ilie Matei
150. Eugenia Mandita
151. Manea Manescu
152. Nicolae Mihalache
153. Vasile Milea
154. Constantin Mitea
155. Ion Mitran
156. Lucretia Moldovan
158. Emeric Molnar
159. Ioan Morar
160. Mihai Moraru
161. Niculina Moraru
162. Valeria Moraru
163. Ilarie Munteanu
164. Ana Muresan
165. Ioan Musat
166. Vasile Mutu
167. Elena Nae
168. Ferdinand Nagy
169. Diomid Nastase
170. Eugen Moraru Nechifor
171. Dumitru Necsoiu
172. Alexandru Necula
173. Viorica Neculau
174. Marin Nedea
175. Marin Nedelcu
176. Stefan Negret
177. Tiberiu Nicola
178. Paul Niculescu
179. Constantin Nita
180. Constantin Olteanu
181. Gheorghe Oprea
182. Alexandru Orzata
183. Cornel Pacoste
184. Gheorghe Pana
185. Gheorghe Pardi
186. Aristina Parota
187. Ioan Pavel
188. Venerica Patru
189. Ion Patan
190. Ioan C. Petre
191. Barbu Petrescu
192. Gheorghe Petrescu
193. Gheorghe Petrescu
194. Iulian Plostinaru
195. Mihai-Dorel Popa
196. Ion Popa
197. Dumitru Popescu
198. Dumitru Radu Popescu
199. Ion B. Popescu
200. Ion Popescu Puturi
201. Nicolae Popovici
202. Titus-Viorel Popovici
203. Tudor Postelnicu
204. Petre Preoteasa
205. Paula Preoteasa
206. Eugen Proca
207. Elena Pugna
208. Vasile Pungan
209. Stefan Rab
210. Constantin Radu
211. Ion Radu
212. Gheorghe Radulescu
213. Nicodim Rosca
214. Alexandru Rosu
215. Teodor Roman
216. Aurel Sandu
217. Ion Savu
218. Ion Salajan
219. Ana Sandulescu
220. Simion Sapunaru
221. Simion Scutea
222. Ion Sirbu
223. Emilia Sonea
224. Andrei Sorcoiu
225. Aneta Spornic

226. Cecilia Stan
227. Zamfir Stancu
228. Elisabeta Statescu
229. Ion Stanescu
230. Adrian Stoica
231. Costica Stoica
232. Gheorghe Stoica
233. Ion Stoian
234. Anton Storobaneanu
235. Emeric Szabo
236. Iosif Szasz
237. Dezideriu Szilagyi
238. Marin Stefanache
239. Ion Traian Stefanescu
240. Stefan Stefanescu
241. Voicu Tache
242. Frusina Tasmau
243. Gheorghe Tanase
244. Florin Teodor Tanasescu
245. Constantin Teodorescu
246. Ion Teoreanu
247. Iulian Topliceanu
248. Ioan Totu
249. Costache Trotus
250. Laurean Tulai
251. Iosif Uglar
252. Ioan Ungur
253. Nicolae Ungureanu
254. Decebal Urdea
255. Ion Ursu
256. Ilie Vaduva
257. Dumitru Velicu
258. Ilie Verdet
259. Rodica Paraschiva Vilcu
260. Iulian Vlad
261. Radu Voinea
262. Stefan Voitec
263. Richard Winter
264. Constantin Zanfir
265. Gheorghe Zarnescu

RCP Central Committee candidate members:

1. Elena Albu
2. Vasile Albu
3. Paraschiv Alecu
4. Nicolae Amza
5. Dimitrie Ancuta
6. Dumitru Apostoiu
7. Vasile Ardeleanu
8. Ion Badea
9. Nicolae Badea
10. Constanta Balint
11. Gheorghe Balaita
12. Nicolae Barbulescu
13. Cameluta Beldie
14. Mariana-Adriana Bejan
15. Iujgenia Bichi
16. Manole Bivol
17. Cristian Boiangiu
18. Rozalia Bors
19. Ernest Breitenstein
20. Dumitru Brenciu
21. Letitia Brindescu
22. Ecaterina Brisc
23. Floarea Bucur
24. Elena Burac
25. Elena-Verona Burtea
26. Lucia-Maria But
27. Stela Chioveanu
28. Florentin-Doru Carpanu
29. Veronica Ciobanete
30. Aneta Ciocan
31. Elena Ciocan
32. Florica Ciutacu
33. Ana Ciurea
34. Silvia Cojocariu
35. Dumitru Constantin
36. Ion Constantinescu
37. Valentina Constantinescu
38. Gheorghe Costea
39. Ion Cotoara
40. Nicolae Croitoru
41. Andrei Csilag
42. Paraschiva-Elisabeta Csucsuj
43. Ioan Culdo
44. Ion Cumpanasu
45. Ion Davidoiu
46. Constantin-Ion Deaconu
47. Coleta De Sabata
48. Alexandrina Diaconescu
49. Vasile Dima
50. Gheorghe Dimoiu
51. Carol Dina
52. Gheorghe Dragomir
53. Ioan Draghici
54. Mircea Dragulin
55. Nicolae Dobre
56. Dan Dulama
57. Aneta Duca
58. Mihai Dulea
59. Vasile Dulgheru
60. Elena Marta Dumitrescu
61. Veronica Valentina Ene
62. Nicolae Eremia
63. Ana Farcas
64. Ana Ferencz
65. Ana Filimon
66. Gheorghe Floarea
67. Nicolae-Dan Fruntelata
68. Carol Fulop

69. Lorica Gavrilita
70. Floarea Ghita
71. Grigore Ghita
72. Ortansa Grecu
73. Stefan Gusa
74. Ioan Hadnagy
75. Emil Huidu
76. Iuliana Haidu
77. Gyozo-Victor Hajdu
78. Mircea-Radu Iacoban
79. Viorica Ignat
80. Gheorghe Ilie
81. Victoria-Stefania Iliescu
82. Marin Ion
83. Ion Ionescu
84. Maria Ionescu
85. Mircea Ionescu
86. Stefania Ionescu
87. Steliana Istodorescu
88. Ofilia-Doina Ivan
89. Ioan Josu
90. Stefan Korodi
91. Anica Lazar
92. Elena Lazar
93. Maria Lazar
94. Marin Lungu
95. Stefan Mangu
96. Florea Marin
97. Elena Mateica
98. Victor Mazilu
99. Nicolae Manescu
100. Gheorghe Marginean
101. Elena Mihai
102. Nicolae Mihai
103. Victor-Traian Mihu
104. Cornel Mihulecea
105. Mircea Mocanu
106. Ion Moldoveanu
107. Tiberiu Muresan
108. Victor Neag
109. Ion Neamu
110. Filofteia Negrutiu
111. Aurel Negucioiu
112. Vasile Nicolcioiu
113. Constanta Niculescu
114. Mihail Niculescu
115. Constantin Nuta
116. Rodica-Cristina Onet Nastase
117. Georgeta Oprea
118. Gheorghe Oprea
119. Arpad Pall
120. Vasile Pana
121. Gheorghe Paraschiv
122. Bratu Paun
123. Patru Paun
124. Constantin Petre
125. Iulia Petrescu
126. Stelian Pintilie
127. Viorica Piscoi
128. Georgeta Podaru
129. Eugenia Popa
130. Ioan-Iovit Popescu
131. Sabina-Rodica Puscas
132. Alexandru Raicu
133. Raveca Ratiu
134. Petre Raducanu
135. Florea Raducanu
136. Constantin Ratoi
137. Valeriu Ripeanu
138. Alexandru Reimer
139. Ioan Retegan
140. Constantin Rosca
141. Dumitru Rosu
142. Maria Rosu
143. Andrei-Iosif Roth
144. Susana Salvan
145. Ion Sasu
146. Vasile Sava
147. Constanta Semeniuc
148. Aneta Slivneanu
149. Stan Soare
150. Olimpia Solomonescu
151. Aurica Spatarelu
152. Gheorghe Sprinteroiu
153. Ana Spirache
154. Aristotel Stamatoiu
155. Ion Stiuca
156. Alexandra Stoian
157. Alexandru Szabo
158. Irina Szabo
159. Maria Stefan
160. Geogeta Tamas
161. Maria Taune
162. Stelian Teodorescu
163. Ana-Maria Ricusan
164. Mihai Tiron
165. Iacob Toplicean
166. Emiliu-Ferdinand Toth
167. Ecaterina Tuca
168. Elena Tudoran
169. Mircea Tudoran
170. Nicolae Tarca
171. Pantelimon Ungureanu
172. Vasile-Petru Uscat
173. Nicolae Vaidescu
174. Doina Vasilescu
175. Stefan Vasiu
176. Andrei Vela
177. Ileana Visu
178. Ion Vilsan
179. Constantin Vlad
180. Gizela Vlad
181. Gheorghe Voinea

Central Auditing Commission members:

1. Ion Albuletu
2. Damian Anfile
3. Augustin Angheleanu
4. Elena Apostol
5. Emilia Apostolescu
6. Vasile Baltac
7. Dumitru Berinde
8. Ioan Blag
9. Nicolae Bracaciu
10. Mihai Burca
11. Dumitru Calancea
12. Zaharia Carbunaru
13. Ion Ceausescu
14. George Ciucu
15. Petre Cimpeanu
16. Trandafir Cocirla
17. Lucretia Cristea
18. Valentina Dan
19. Traian Darolti
20. Iancu Dragan
21. Cecilia-Maria Draghici
22. Aurel Duca
23. Iuliana Duda
24. Dumitru S. Dumitru
25. Constantin Dutu
26. Iacob Ecavota
27. Elena Ene
28. Mihai Gainariu
29. Ion Geana
30. Danut-Emanuel Georgescu
31. Dumitru Gheorghisan
32. Ioan Giurgea
33. Ion Giuvelca
34. Gheorghe Glodeanu
35. Stefan Dan Hatmanu
36. Ana Herman
37. Florian Ionescu
38. Nicolae Ionescu
39. Stefan Ilies
40. Vochita Iordache
41. Cornel Iuga
42. Gheorghe Jianu
43. Albert Kiss
44. Gheorghe Marinica
45. Cornelia-Georgeta Mariut
46. Gheorgeta Mecu
47. Maria Meiloiu
48. Gheorghe Milca
49. Alexandrina Mocanu
50. Petru Mot
51. Maria Navruc
52. Teodor Nachescu
53. Andrei Neagu
54. Alexandru Nicolae
55. Maria Nitescu
56. Traian Novolan
57. Marina Paraianu
58. Mihai Paraluta
59. Nicolae Plesita
60. Ioan Popa
61. Corneliu Popescu
62. Victor Popescu
63. Attila Arpad Racz
64. Lazar Sandra
65. Veronica Sandu
66. Ion Siminiceanu
67. Ion Spatarelu
68. Marin Stoianovici
69. Constantin Stoica
70. Florea Sucala
71. Otto-Dan Surulescu
72. Nicolae Tarnea
73. Virgil Teodorescu
74. Viorel Vizureanu
75. Vasile Vilcu

Vasile Vilcu has been elected chairman of the Central Auditing Commission

OFFICIALS ENDORSE CEAUSESCU FOR REELECTION

Stefan Andrei

AU261355 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed comrade secretary general, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: I want to begin by expressing -- from this high rostrum of the congress -- my full adherence to the unanimous will of our entire party and people to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most respected son of our socialist nation, the

clear-sighted and bold leader of the party and state, a prominent figure of present-day political life, and the vigorous fighter for the cause of peace and independence of peoples, to the supreme position of RCP secretary general.

With justified pride in the great achievements registered on the ancestral soil of Socialist Romania during the period of deepgoing, new, and dynamic transformations in the wake of the ninth party congress, our party and people -- in an impressive unanimity -- express their will to continue to work under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's leadership to implement the great program of building an increasingly richer, stronger, and more prosperous Romania.

Romania's image in the present-day world -- the image of a free and independent state -- is indissolubly linked to the name of the party secretary general and president of our republic; the words Ceausescu-Romania symbolize, in the hearts and awareness of peoples, the most elevated aspirations of the Romanian nation and the great ideals of peace and freedom, disarmament and security, international understanding and cooperation for which the president of our socialist republic is struggling and acting with such tenacity.

In the current international circumstances, the speaker then stressed, which are burdened by serious problems that have led to an unprecedented tension, the reelection of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- respected and appreciated throughout the world for his great principledness, realistic views, dynamic spirit, and for the consistency with which he struggles for peace, cooperation, and detente -- to the high position as RCP secretary general will be viewed with particular satisfaction by the largest of international public circles and will be hailed as a sure guarantee of the continuation and expansion of Romania's active foreign policy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has asserted himself and is recognized at the world level as an active promoter of a revolutionary scientific concept of the world, a concept that was excellently reiterated in the report presented to the congress -- a wonderful and comprehensive program for the overall domestic and foreign activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's name is closely linked with the concept that the foundation of peace, security, and cooperation among the world's nations is the assertion and respect for equality of rights among all states, for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and with the concept of strict respect for each people's right to decide freely on its destiny, without any outside interference.

In its indissoluble unity with the domestic policy of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, Romania's foreign activity between congresses -- based on the thinking and actions carried out by the party secretary general and the country's president -- was characterized by a wide international opening given concrete shape in developing relations with all the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries at various levels and, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, with the other countries of the world.

The impressive and exceptional international activity carried out by Romania's president is valued and admired on all continents, as are the analyses and the positions he outlines, the initiatives and steps, the visits paid to other countries together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the numerous meetings with heads of state and government, with parliamentarians and figures of political, scientific, and cultural life -- noteworthy events and occasions to dynamize and develop Romania's relations, and to strengthen cooperation at an international level in the interests of peace and security in the world.

The speaker then said: Within a planetary vision, Romania's foreign policy has placed stress on such central commandments as: halting the process of worsening tension and disorganizing international relations and the tendencies of intensifying the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; proceeding to adopting tangible measures to cut back on weaponry; settling by political means the states of conflict and war between countries; eliminating underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order; resuming the policy of peace and detente, cooperation and national independence, and defending the basic right of peoples to peace, life, and freedom.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed the serious danger posed by the large nuclear stockpiles capable of destroying mankind several times over. He stressed that under the current circumstances a world war would undoubtedly turn into a nuclear war which would endanger life itself on our planet; hence the very important conclusion for people's struggle, for the large peace movements in Europe and other continents. The fundamental problem of our time is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and safeguarding and strengthening peace.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has made consistent and untiring efforts, has made extensive international efforts to halt the escalation of the nuclear arms race on the continent, and has revealed the particular danger posed by the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles and, as a consequence, by the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. In his report to the congress, our party secretary general very clearly stressed the need to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles and the Soviet nuclear countermeasures and to resume negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States that will lead to the elimination from our continent of the intermediate-range nuclear missiles and then of all nuclear weapons. Stressing the role and particular responsibility devolving upon the two great nuclear powers, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has correctly stressed that the problems of nuclear armament concern the life and security of all peoples on the continent and that consequently the other European countries must and are duty bound to participate in one form or another in the negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear missiles and must carry out intensive diplomatic-political activity to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The clear-sightedness and the constructive and renovating spirit in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is tackling international issues have been tellingly reflected in the excellently outlined idea in the report to the congress regarding building a united Europe in which -- on the basis of respect for the variety of social systems and each people's right to choose the system it desires -- independent and sovereign states should develop extensive political, economic, scientific-technological and other relations; should contribute to strengthening trust and security; and should help carry out unrestricted cooperation in the interests of the European peoples, peace, and international security.

In the overall policy of peace and international political and economic stability promoted by the president of Romania, a central role devolves on restructuring the international economic framework so as to ensure the elimination of underdevelopment and the wide gaps between rich and poor countries by building a new world economic order based on equity and equality that will exclude the old relations of domination and exploitation.

Consistent with his general concept of international relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is constantly struggling for a policy of dialogue, negotiations in the field of disarmament, and for resolving conflicts and existing differences on all major international issues, this being the only alternative to the policy of confrontation and tension, of armament and war. The fervent appeal launched by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the congress rostrum, namely to do everything to urgently resolve all disputes between states by negotiations alone, is of great significance under current

international conditions and will certainly lead to a great response due to the moral authority and great international prestige of the eminent politician who serves the cause of peace and friendship among peoples in a high principled and consistent manner.

In conclusion the speaker said: I fully endorse the report presented by the party secretary general and I endorse the other congress documents of which I very decidedly approve in the belief that they arm our party and all our people with a new and mobilizing program for work and struggle of exceptional importance for Romania's constant advance on the road of socialism and communism. On behalf of the Communists and all those working in the field of foreign relations, I want to firmly pledge that we will spare no effort, that we will work with all our energy and devotion to implement the historic decisions of the 13th party congress. We pledge to do so in order to increase our contribution to fulfilling the plan on foreign economic relations; to ensure a correct and realistic image of Romania abroad; and to fulfill the mission entrusted to us by the party and state leadership in applying the foreign policy of peace, equal cooperation, and understanding among nations in keeping with the interests of peace, quiet, and cooperation of the Romanian people and of all peoples in the world -- a policy comprehensively substantiated, set forth, and implemented under the personal leadership of the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ludovic Fazekas

AU261711 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 pp 7, 8

[Report on speech by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and vice chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The 13th RCP Congress, an event of exceptional significance in Socialist Romania's political and socioeconomic life, is taking place in the year when we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the antifascist, anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- a historic event that opened up the road for Romania to proceed to the construction of socialism. The stage we have covered and which was characterized by profound transformations and revolutionary achievements in all areas, especially the great achievements after the ninth party congress, is indissolubly linked to the revolutionary genius, the profound scientific thinking, and the exactingness and communist principledness that characterizes the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and it is linked to the clearsightedness with which he is leading us in building socialism and communism in our dear homeland.

With deep feelings and sentiments of great patriotic pride, we have listened to the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a genuine act of creativity through the extensive and thorough analysis made, and a comprehensive contribution to enriching the treasury of socialism with a view to further building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the homeland's advance toward communism.

The speaker then said: The congress documents envisage Romania's future development and open up great prospects for the new stage in which we will implement the program to complete comprehensive development of our socialist society by increasing the contributions of scientific research, by introducing technological progress in all branches of activity, and by intensifying the qualitative factors of socioeconomic development. This is why, promoted by the deepest reasoning and convictions stemming from communist aspirations for a bright future, I want to express my full adherence to the report present by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the other documents submitted for the

discussion and endorsement of our supreme forum, which is ensuring Romania's advance toward new peaks of progress and socialist civilization.

Our party is justified in being proud of what has been achieved so far. The country's economy has experienced, during this period, a dynamic development, the forces of production have been modernized and expanded, and national wealth has considerably increased. On the basis of the comprehensive investment program set forth by the party, new industrial and agrozootechnical units have been built and put into operation and many existing enterprises have developed and reused. This has led to an increase in the personnel active in industry and the other areas.

However, I think what is more significant in what has been achieved in these years is the new and modern image, and the level of civilization that characterizes all counties and localities in our homeland. This new image of our homeland is a result of the consistent application of the regional and local planning policy set forth and directly guided by the great architect of modern Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. His daring thinking regarding the major role of regional planning and his renovating ideas on the usefulness, comfort, and beauty of cities have forcefully influenced Socialist Romania's general development in the past 20 years.

In this period of great constructive upsurges, the central and local state bodies in charge of this field have benefited from valuable concrete and practical guidance and from the ingenious solutions set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and stemming from his clear, dynamic, and scientific concept of the location and role of planning -- on the basis of which complex urban problems and problems of modernizing localities and creating agroindustrial cities and civic centers have been resolved.

Stressing the fact that on the basis of such a concept of great potential for territorial organization and planning, for making use of the existing material and human potential -- at a higher level of socioeconomic efficiency -- and of allocated investments, town planning has been able to contribute to a significant extent to the balanced and harmonious development of our entire country. The speaker then continued to stress that the forces of production have been distributed rationally throughout the country, a fact that has ensured the rapid development of all counties, especially of those lagging behind in the past. A constant improvement and approximation of the work and living conditions of all citizens in our homeland has also been achieved. On this basis, such counties as Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Ialomita, Satu Mare, Salaj, Teleorman, Tulcea, Vaslui and others have registered 1.5-4 times higher growth rates than the average growth rate of the overall economy.

This illustrates the correctness of the RCP policy of ensuring equal work and living conditions for all our country's citizens, irrespective of nationality and of completely meeting the material and cultural requirements of the working people, a broad democratic framework within which the human personality can develop on a completely equal footing to the benefit and happiness of all our people.

Any attempts to distort these relations of lasting and fraternal coexistence -- which have existed for centuries in our country -- are thwarted by the truth and realities in our fatherland and by the firm support granted by the Romanians of different nationalities -- who were born and are working in this country -- for the party and state with which they are indissolubly linked by joint aspirations and ideals.

We owe the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- by whose wisdom, clearsightedness, and extraordinary intuition we are led -- the strategy of Romania's development and the achievement throughout Romania of a complex and integrated system of urban and technical installations and equipment which constitute the basis of progress in industry, agriculture, transportation, and the overall economy.

Within this framework, permit me to refer to -- as proof of the generous role played by the bright ideas and the bold, revolutionary thinking of our beloved and esteemed leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. The Danube-Black Sea Canal is a brilliant work and the embodiment of the technical and scientific potential that characterizes our national economy, a construction that excels in the heritage of assets created by our people, under the leadership of the party and the leadership of its secretary general, for the people and for the successors of those people.

Referring to the vigorous economic development that has determined an extensive reconstruction of urban localities -- the proportion of their population being more than 50 percent of all the residents in our country -- the speaker stressed that the development of those localities is carried out by making rational use of territories on the basis of a correct functional planning of areas, of judiciously planning residential areas and supplying them with all necessary means, and on the basis of road construction planning, thus ensuring a higher level of comfort and civilization and a higher material and cultural standard of living for all our country's citizens. During the period 1965-84 more than 2,100,000 apartments have been built; 74,700 beds in hospitals provided; 11,500 classrooms provided; and 3,730,000 square meters of space supplied. In the current 5-year plan alone more than 750,000 dwellings, trade facilities, and public establishments will be built in 80 centrally located areas and in more than 300 housing complexes and residential areas.

In the large-scale process of urbanization, the component communes and villages go, in turn, through specific forms of reconstruction and development in the process of being converted to future urban centers with new variegated economic, agrarian, and industrial functions -- a development that is based on the principles and rules of town planning.

A great number of economic units -- mainly agrozootechnical, small-scale industrial, and public services units -- have been built in these localities. Numerous dwellings, schools, medical units, cultural houses, portable water systems, and roads have been built.

Despite all this, the work performed by the people's councils sometimes is characterized by formalism and bureaucracy in relations with our citizens; legal provisions are not always applied with determination; and concern is not always shown for how plots of land are used, for the newly created assets, or for the proper administration of localities.

The successes achieved in all areas of our material and cultural life give impetus to and mobilize the people's councils to implement the directives of the 13th party congress -- a higher stage of perfecting our activity.

In light of these documents and of the tasks and orientations stemming from the extensive report presented by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the activity by the people's councils will mainly focus on making better use of the material and human potential and of all existing production capacities to give impetus -- in all ways possible -- to creative energies and to the forces of science and culture to thus increase their role in overall socioeconomic activity at a local level, in keeping with current requirements.

The experience gained and the scientific criteria promoted in organizing and planning territories and localities -- being guided by a bold and experienced leader in the struggle for building the homeland's communist future, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general -- strengthen the conviction that we will be able to enrich the material framework that has been created throughout the country in order to make better use of resources and to increase the number of jobs in each county and to better manage lands.

We will work more efficiently to judiciously organize all localities as basic territorial-administrative units of our society, to group localities so as to intensify their modernization and to supply them with all necessary amenities, to increase the functional level of housing and improve the architectural framework designed to ensure a higher level of civilization and comfort and, at the same time, to present a means of educating citizens in the spirit of order and discipline, respecting the material assets created by our socialist system.

Housing construction and the building of the other sociocultural and civic establishments will be continued in keeping with the plans on the systemization of localities.

The people's councils are to pay greater attention to increasing the level of comfort and quality of housing on the basis of the improvements recently approved by the party leadership, namely, by expanding the industrialization and finishing process of housing already in the factory and by making more extensive use of the specific features of local architecture and of existing creativity capabilities and resources.

In small-scale industry and public services, more determined action will be taken to increase development growth rates in conformity with the draft directive provisions by diversifying the production process and the range of services and by making better use of local raw and other materials.

The people's councils and the representatives of local state power bodies are dutybound to constantly intensify their means and forms of activity with the people's masses to attract them to a greater extent to the general activity carried out in our country to build a comprehensively developed socialist society, to fulfill the great tasks under the 13th congress documents, and to strictly observe and apply legal provisions.

As the results achieved in our country's comprehensive socioeconomic development are organically linked to the untiring activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as party and state head, in the same way the increased role and the international prestige of Socialist Romania at the foreign relations level are the fruit of his bold, revolutionary, and renovating thinking which has dialectically united the domestic and foreign policy promoted by the party and state with the vital aspirations of the Romanian people and with the interests of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

With these convictions -- of my heart and mind -- I support with great joy and satisfaction the proposal to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the man whose life and creative energy has served the interests and happiness of our people since his early youth -- to the position of party secretary general, a reelection that constitutes a lasting guarantee for further continuance of the fruitful activity of resolutely implementing the party program and ensuring Romania's firm advance on the road to socialism and communism.

Gheorghe David

AU261540 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 5

[Report on speech by Gheorghe David, a candidate member of the Political Executive Bureau of the RCP Central Committee and minister of agriculture and food industry, to the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: Please allow me to express my full endorsement for Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu's report and for the other documents submitted for the discussion and approval of the 13th party congress. I am convinced that these documents open up new and inspiring prospects for our fatherland's

development along the road of socialism and communism and meet the Romanian people's highest aspirations for progress, well-being, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations.

I fully agree with the delegates who, from the rostrum of the congress, have paid homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's prominent personality as a brilliant politician and revolutionary leader and to his decisive role in drafting and implementing our party-state domestic and foreign policy and in initiating and substantiating profound innovative changes which instill dynamism in the entire life of our society.

The Communists and all working people in agriculture and the food industry, along with all the people, support ardently and wholeheartedly the reelection to the supreme position as party secretary general of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most esteemed and beloved son of our people and the great strategist of Romania's elevation to the level of a developed country with an advanced socialist and communist civilization.

The profoundly scientific concept and the innovative guidelines drafted by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning implementation of the new agrarian revolution, the speaker said, have opened up new and broad prospects for the development of this key branch of the Romanian economy. We report to the congress that the working people in agriculture are engaged with all their might in an activity of unprecedented scope to implement the program of the new agrarian revolution drawn up by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the 1981-84 period, over 145 billion lei were invested in agriculture, which is 40 billion lei more than in the previous 5-year plan. Our agricultural units now have 170,000 tractors of various kinds; 58,500 self-propelled harvesters; and a wide range of modern and highly efficient agricultural machines, which have permitted a continuous increase in the mechanization level of agricultural work.

In 1984 the irrigated area has reached almost 3 million hectares. In the food industry we have commissioned new units and modernized an important number of productive capacities. Agricultural scientific research, under the guidance and with the personal assistance of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, has brought highly efficient new varieties and hybrids into our large-scale production.

The strong material base created and the measures and support granted by the party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally have led to a continuous increase in vegetable and animal production.

In 1984 we have achieved the best grain production in the country's history, as well as larger crops for other cultures. Many agricultural units have this year obtained average yields of more than 8,000 kg of wheat and 20,000 kg of corn per hectare. The share of the livestock sector in overall agricultural production has reached 45 percent, as a result of the increase in the number of livestock and average productions.

We report to the congress that, in spite of the better results attained, they are still not up to available opportunities. The main causes of results below existing possibilities lie in deficiencies registered in the activity of agricultural bodies, beginning with the ministry and down to productive units. We failed to ensure firm order and discipline in all units with a view to making proper use of the material base, applying the established technology, organizing the production flow and fully utilizing manpower.

Referring to prospects for the further development of agriculture, the speaker then stressed that -- as is shown in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress -- in the next 5-year plan we will take new and important steps to develop and modernize agriculture and the food industry through implementation of the agrarian revolution. Up to 1990, we will have to irrigate another 2.5 million hectares and carry out drainage

and land improvement operations on approximately 2 million hectares. We will firmly act to consistently implement the party secretary general's guidelines and orientations concerning the broad introduction and technological progress and the transition to new quality, something which can lead to higher labor productivity. We will pay particular attention to unswervingly implementing the national program for sure and stable production and the other special program drafted at the initiative and guidance of Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu.

We plan to apply resolute measures such as crop-rotation on smaller plots, ensuring appropriate seeds and seedlings, and developing specific technologies for each particular crop on the basis of the latest results attained by our research and front-ranking units. On the basis of your recommendations, comrade secretary general, we have decided, together with the party county committees, to sow intensively an area of more than 500,000 hectares to corn in order to achieve yields of 20,000 kg of corn per hectare in 1985. We are proceeding in the same way with other crops as well.

In zootechnics we will firmly work to increase the number of cattle and sheep by improving animal selection and sanitary-veterinary care in order to reduce animal losses to a minimum. We will pay greater attention to ensuring both the quantitative and qualitative fodder base by markedly increasing the average yield per hectare of all fodder crops and by raising the productive potential of natural pastures. In the food industry we will increase and diversify production, concurrently with improving the quality of products, in order to ensure better supplies to the people.

In the field of scientific research, we will concentrate our efforts on finding new solutions to genetic problems, to problems pertaining to the improvement and selection of species, to full use of land stock, mechanization, chemicalization, and to protection of plants, as well as to problems concerning the organization and management of agricultural units, the better use of production, and the continuous growth of economic efficiency.

In order to remove shortcomings and in light of your criticism and recommendations, much esteemed comrade secretary-general, we will radically improve the working style and methods both within the ministry and at the level of regional agricultural bodies by working to eliminate formalities and strengthen the responsibility of all leading cadres in units and of each technical cadre employed in agriculture. We pledge to take firm steps to strengthen order and discipline in production, strictly observe established technologies, administer the land and all material and financial means more efficiently, further increase incomes, and reduce expenditures in accordance with the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism.

We assure the congress and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that the workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, all our technical cadres, and all workers, mechanics, and cooperative members will work self-denyingly to fulfill in an exemplary way the great tasks set for them by the new 5-year plan so that our agriculture can substantially increase its contribution to the country's overall progress and to the increase in the people's well-being.

FEDERAL CHAMBER APPROVES 1985 DRAFT BUDGET

Klemencic Delivers Report

LD212337 Belgrade TANJUNG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 21 Nov 84

["Report by Klemencic at Federal Chamber Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- The federal budget for 1985 is being prepared at a time in our society when those who carry out numerous economic and other activities are making efforts to find a way out of the current difficult economic and financial situation in the country. All that has been done in the past few years has permitted many economic trends to be reoriented in a positive direction. Following a 3-year stagnation in economic development, we are counting on marking a more than 2 percent real growth in the social production this year. First and foremost, this is helped by a more than 5 percent increase in industrial production in the economy in the first 10 months of this year, as well as an increase in agricultural production and the revival of activity in other economic activities, Klemencic said at the start of his report.

As the proposer, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] was in a very complex situation during the preparation of the 1985 draft budget. On the one hand it is essential to respect all elements of the current economic and financial situation in the country, as well as the efforts aimed at strengthening the material base of associated labor and at continued economic progress, and the role and responsibility of the federation for the strengthening of the country's defense force in the current complex international political situation, for more rapid development of economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo Province, and for social and material security of veterans' protection.

Regardless of open questions which remain, some orientations were accepted in a united way in the discussion up to now. The orientation that in ensuring resources the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] should have priority and in that context its modernization program as well, was endorsed.

The resolution for 1984 established that 5.2 percent of the national income would be set aside for financing the YPA. This was also the goal of the budget for this year.

As a result of the increase in prices of goods and services and foreign currency exchange rates, the resources secured for financing the YPA in the adjusted federal budget for 1984 represent 4.13 percent in the reassessed national income for this year. In the draft budget for 1985 one starts from the assumption that this share needs to be increased to 4.82 percent of the national income and that a necessary part of uncovered obligations from previous years also should be covered.

For all other consumers of the federal budget the orientation that budget resources will grow more slowly than income realised, that is, up to the level of revenue received, was accepted. This needs to be emphasized because the rights to resources on the part of the largest consumers of the federal budget are set in particular laws. When these rights were established the possibilities of federal budget revenue for each particular year were not considered and balanced. Therefore, from 1977 until now the rights of the most significant consumers of the federal budget were not exercised wholly, nor were procedures to revise these rights accepted, Klemencic emphasized.

With the intention of preventing consumption which takes account of inflation, or consumption in line with planned inflation, with all the accompanying negative effects, the draft budget proceeded from the level of income achieved in the fourth quarter of 1984 or the rights of consumers of the budget for the fourth quarter. On the basis of results achieved according to final calculations for the social economy for 1984 and economic trends in the first months of 1985 an assessment of the situation will be made and the need to set limits on federal budget resources evaluated. This coordination will take place in July 1985 at the latest.

Supplementary resources for economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for 1985 are being provided at a level of 39.4 billion dinars, which is 25 percent more than provided in 1984, or the percentage of inflation carried over from 1984 to 1985. Setting limits on these resources in 1985 will take place in the following manner: If, according to the methodology adopted, general and joint consumption in the republics and autonomous provinces were to grow more rapidly, resources for these purposes would increase in line with such an increase in general and joint consumption.

A total of 74.9 billion dinars, a 45 percent increase over 1984, have been provided to finance veterans' protection. The setting of these resources for such a purpose were based on the following assumptions: an increase in the number of consumers of resources of 3 percent, an increase in personal income of 45 percent, and an increase of one-third in cover for unfulfilled obligations from previous years.

A total of 27.6 billion dinars, a 30 percent increase on the previous year, was set aside to finance military pensions in 1985. In setting resources for these purposes the following factors were taken into account: a 2.8 percent increase in the number of military pensioners, a 34 percent increase in military pensions to enable them to keep pace with incomes of active servicemen as of December 1984, and an increase of one-third in cover for unfulfilled obligations from previous years.

A total of 6.7 billion dinars, a 57 percent increase on 1984, is envisaged to satisfy obligations from previous years and to pay off loans to the Yugoslav National Bank according to international agreements and conventions. The high increase in resources for these purposes is, first and foremost, a result of the increase in foreign currency exchange rates, the falling due of new obligations and the fulfillment of obligations from 1983 and 1984 on the basis of stipulated deposits and exchange-rate quotes. In the event of an increase in foreign currency exchange rates the question of ensuring supplementary resources to satisfy foreign currency obligations from previous years will arise.

Resources for the work of federal organs and organizations are provided for in the 1985 federal budget at a level of 38.4 billion dinars, a 37 percent increase on resources for this purpose in 1984.

Resources for the work of federal organs and organizations in 1985 will also be reduced from 7.23 percent of the total budget this year to 6.68 percent next year.

No resources were set aside to form material reserves for the federation in previous years, but in 1985 a total of 8.6 billion dinars is envisaged for this purpose, in line with the provisions of the law on determining the source of resources to finance federal goods reserves.

During discussions at Assembly working bodies in the last few days many questions have been raised and many suggestions and proposals presented. On the basis of these proposals, as well as of the proposals from today's FEC, and on the basis of the discussion in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the FEC will prepare a draft budget, as well as other proposed legal solutions which define budget policy for next year, Klemencic said.

Mamula on Defense Budget

AU252115 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 84 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Session on 21 November]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- In establishing the tasks and the volume of resources to finance the YPA in 1985, we proceeded from the basic requirement of ensuring that the necessary material conditions exist as a prerequisite for the required level of combat readiness, so that the YPA can respond to its role and tasks in the national defense and social self-protection system. In so doing we bore in mind a set of external and internal factors which determine, on the one hand, the degree of danger which gives rise to our requirements, and, on the other, the realistic material ability of our society to set aside resources for defense requirements.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, told this to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber at the beginning of his report on the YPA draft budget for 1985. His report is as follows:

I should like to mention only some of the most essential factors and aspects which, in my judgment, we must unceasingly bear in mind when considering the needs for further consolidation of the defense might of our country.

The international situation has been getting constantly worse for a number of years now, particularly its military-political aspect. The arms buildup grows faster year by year and is spreading to all parts of the world. Europe and the countries in the Mediterranean basin are leading the way in this respect.

Medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed in the region adjacent to the Balkan area. The presence of the conventional forces of the blocs and the superpowers in the neighboring countries is also being increased every year.

Only in the case of a numerically strong and well-armed equipped, and prepared Armed Forces, as well as an entire nation trained for combat, thoroughly prepared, and utterly determined to defend the country and its integrity and constitutional system, will Yugoslavia be respected and represent a factor which will ward off all the designs around it and over its airspace.

In making an assessment of the danger of foreign aggression, the federal secretary of national defense went on to say, we must constantly bear in mind that in addition to outside factors, our security is also influenced by the economic, political, and overall situation in our society.

In order to successfully rebuff any aggression, in other words, to effectively respond to it, we must, even in peacetime, have a minimum number of forces ready to carry out strategic tasks and to secure the conditions for the implementation and protection of mobilization and for an organized transition of the country into wartime conditions even under the severest threat variants. This means that YPA organizational, technical, staffing, and overall modernization must be at about the same level as that of potential aggressors. All our analyses show that despite economic difficulties we can and must ensure this.

Proceeding from established requirements and evaluated possibilities as we saw them 4 years ago, we devised the YPA medium-term development plan for the period 1981-1985. You are aware of the fact that this plan is an integral part of the Yugoslav social plan for this period, which provided that 5.8 percent of our national income be set aside for YPA requirements. Because of the new conditions in our overall economic situation in 1982, we had to reduce the resources set aside for YPA to 5.2 percent of our national income and adapt construction and modernization programs accordingly. Nevertheless, we were able to attain the following fairly significant results on the basis of these established plans and modernization programs (technical equipment, improvement in the organization and formation of units, securing of the staffing levels and combat training of the YPA) and to meet current requirements at the 4.98 percent level of our national income in 1981, 4.5 percent in 1982, 4.63 percent in 1983, and 4.13 percent in 1984:

--combat readiness of our Armed Forces has been stepped up;

-- significant organizational, material-technical, and cadre changes have been carried out;

-- more coordinated development of the branches and services of our Armed Forces has been implemented and their combat, maneuver, and fire possibilities increased. Introduction of new armaments and military equipment has considerably strengthened all three YPA services and territorial defense;

-- qualitative progress has also been achieved in modernizing and strengthening the basic combat systems, mainly the air defense, antiarmor and antiairborne combat systems;

-- fire-support capabilities and resources and coastal defences have been improved;

-- combat maneuverability of the units has been improved;

-- many obsolete armament and military equipment resources have been replaced;

-- a more efficient command and leadership system has been secured;

-- the system of training and educating cadres has been modernized.

However, stressed Admiral Branko Mamula, because of the reduction in financial resources we were not able to carry out some of the programs.

I would prefer not to discuss the internal situation in our country, in which we must continue to resolve the problems of building, equipping, and arming our Armed Forces and carrying out the defense preparations for the whole of our society. We endorse the assessments that the situation is very complex and that virtually all its aspects are directly linked with our country's security and defense.

Our economic development problems and the difficult economic situation are having a particularly unfavorable impact on the overall development and functioning of the national defense and social self-protection system. This has had an especially unfavorable effect on the cost of manufacturing armaments and military equipment.

The real amount of investment into development programs is going down, and real personal incomes and standards of living of YPA members are falling. We are particularly worried because we are not extricating ourselves from the present difficulties at the planned pace and because the anticipated measures of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization do not have the necessary support at all levels and in all areas.

Speaking on this topic the federal secretary of national defense stressed that most of the YPA tasks and expenditures are of a long-term nature, because it is impossible to change or essentially reduce them within a brief span of time without incurring serious negative consequences. The expenditures for the routine work and life of our Armed Forces is based on an organizational structure and is related to manpower and equipment statistics and to prescribed norms, prices, and cost of living changes. These expenditures have thus far been the subject of the greatest restrictions.

The rest of our tasks, which are of a development character, are planned and carried out over a long period of time. This is a development-production-technology chain that cannot be broken without incurring serious consequences, for both the building of our own Armed Forces and arms and equipment exports. Production capacities must grow in parallel with our development, production technology must be established, and we must ensure that our units are equipped with arms and equipment in good time.

Contracts to import arms and military equipment extend by and large over 5 years or even longer periods. The armed forces of other countries also require long-term agreements for military-economic cooperation.

It follows from everything that has been said that criteria applicable to other federal budget expenditures cannot be applied to the YPA budget, because to do so would more or less reduce the problem of our country's defense to the status of state administration, which, you will agree, is unacceptable.

Discussing the results attained according to the services of our Armed Forces and in the main combat systems, Branko Mamula said:

Several dozen modern and very complex pieces of military equipment have been introduced into the weaponry of our ground forces. This has increased the efficiency of antiarmor combat by 50 percent and of fire support by 53 percent.

In the Air Force and Air Defense Forces emphasis was on domestic development and production. Two modern domestic aircraft (Galeb-4 and Orao) and two types of light helicopters have been introduced into the inventory of the Air Force.

Overall the implementation of the plans to develop air defense, especially the equipping of the observation and air defense missile system, is progressing well.

The emphasis in the development and modernization of the Navy and of the coastal defenses was on increasing striking power and maneuverability, as well as on modernizing the system of observation, communications, and command.

To maintain and overhaul the numerous and varied technical resources with which our Armed Forces are equipped an extensive, complex, and very expensive system must be used. The restrictive material possibilities are having an unfavorable impact on the pace at which overhaul units are modernized. To mobilize all the resources of the employed civilian experts, officers, and men, and to remove the major shortcomings in maintaining the equipment, 1984 was proclaimed the year of equipment maintenance.

We are paying particular attention to rationalization and modernization of peacetime and wartime leadership and command in order to obtain even greater unity and efficiency in the preparation for and conduct of armed struggle.

More considerable efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the functioning of the mobilization system.

In order to carry out the preparations for mobilization and its implementation more successfully, the basis of a unified system for mobilizing our Armed Forces and all other national defense and social self-protection forces and subjects has been worked out.

The changes and addition to the law on military service have made it possible for students, starting on 1 August 1984, to perform their military service at one period. As we promised in our report to this house last year, by the end of this year we will come up with the proposals submitted to the SFRY Presidency, as the supreme command of our Armed Forces, for a review of very different problems that would crop up if the military service were reduced to 12 months.

In assessing the cadre situation in the YPA as positive, the federal secretary of national defense said that the officer cadre we now have possesses high-level moral-political, professional and work qualities. Ideopolitically it has opted for the policy of the LCY and for the preservation and further development of the fundamental values of our socialist self-management society. It has been educated in the spirit of the revolutionary thought and actions of Comrade Tito. These characteristics of the officer cadre made it possible for us to maintain a high level of moral-political situation and comrade-readiness among our Armed Forces to carry out all the tasks in peacetime and wartime.

Talking about this point, Admiral Mamula went on to say:

However, I should like to stress that the events in our society and the problems it is fighting against at the present stage of development are reflected also in the cadre in our Armed Forces.

It is well known that for several years we have had serious problems with high quality replenishment of the officer cadre on active service, especially from individual socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and from the ranks of specific SFRY nations and nationalities. In this respect the response of the young people to schooling in military schools is of paramount value.

As far as the totality of the cadre and higher ranking officers are concerned, the national structure is by and large satisfactory. However, the structure is not satisfactory in the cadre basis from which higher ranking cadre should be forthcoming.

Measures have been taken to resolve this problem but it cannot be said that it has been overcome. We are convinced that, apart from the measures being taken in connection with active military service, a way out can be found only if the organs in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and other sociopolitical communities were to be considerably more involved and involved more meaningfully.

The research carried out into the standard of living of officer cadres and of civilian personnel serving in YPA has shown that there exists a specific cause-and-effect relationship between the standard of living of the cadre in YPA and the interest among young people for the calling of an officer in our Armed Forces.

An analysis carried out at the beginning of July established that in the period between 1978 and 1983 the value of personal income of YPA members fell by 37.5 percent and that it was reduced to the level existing in 1971.

The initial orientation for this year was that we should arrest the fall in the standard of living and especially the fall in the real value of personal income. However, the developments in our society and economy are such that we cannot achieve that. The situation is even more complex when one bears in mind the facts that 45 percent of the wives of the people on active military service do not work, that people involved in active military service do not have additional sources of income, and that as a result of frequent transfers they have additional expenditure for the education of their children.

In addition to our concern about the sources of new cadres, we adopted a whole measurement system to use the existing cadre as rationally as possible: to adapt the structure of workplaces in the YPA to an even greater and direct use of individual professional profiles provided by the schooling in our society, with complementary training for work in YPA, and in so doing to extend the sources from which to fill in the cadre in our Armed Forces.

We have already achieved certain results in the realization of the orientations which I have briefly outlined, and we have measures and action programs worked out for the coming period.

The greatest undertaking is certainly the adoption of the law on changes and amendments to the law on service in the Armed Forces and the adoption of a larger number of sublegal regulations that we are preparing in parallel. We are of the opinion that the measures connected with guaranteeing the Armed Forces adequate cadres are among the most important in strengthening and further developing the Armed Forces.

More than 80 percent of service pensioners were participants in the national liberation struggle.

We envisage that military pensions will be brought fully into line with the trends in personal incomes of active military personnel as of the start of 1987, when a transfer to this sort of coordination will also be carried out in society. In 1984 military pensions increased by 10 percent as of 1 July, which is less than the increase in pensions in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

We have endeavored to ensure the desired level of the combat capability of the peacetime and wartime personnel of the Armed Forces by means of the planned volume of tasks in training and education.

There is no doubt that the reserve cadre also bears a significant part of the training, but a large part of the reserve cadre's training likewise falls on the active officers in the YPA and the small cores of regular officers in the territorial defense headquarters.

Turning to the results so far in the voluntary military training of women in the YPA, Branko Mamula said the test period for women's military training was coming to an end, that more long-term solutions would be put forward on the basis of experience so far and that it was already noticeable that interest among women in military training was rather varied.

Talking about the place and role, as well as the results, of the scientific-research and development work for the needs of the Armed Forces, the federal secretary for national defense said that in this medium-term plan period scientific-research and development work was becoming increasingly intensive every year.

The increased research and development needs demand the faster development of scientific potential in the YPA and the greater utilization of this potential in society. In addition to the scientific institutions in the YPA, more than 178 scientific and development organizations in society are involved in tasks of research and development.

Our firm orientation towards our own resources is producing visible results for us. About 90 percent of the weapons, weapons systems and military equipment we are producing today results from our own research and development, and only 10 percent of such weapons are produced under license.

In the period 1981 to the present numerous weapons and weapons systems and numerous kinds of military equipment have been developed and their mass production started.

A large number of the weapons and weapons systems and much of the military equipment is produced in organizations of associated labor that are members of the community of Yugoslavia's weapons and military equipment industry, and a significant proportion is produced by other organizations of associated labor which take part in it as subcontractors.

The central areas in equipping our Armed Forces demand in the period following 1985 the restructuring of part of the production capacities towards an increase in the capability of producing modern complex weapons systems and military equipment.

Assessing the state of military-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries, the federal secretary said that despite the very complex military-political and economic circumstances in which cooperation is taking place, it is registering a constant rise (increased volume, participation of an increasing number of countries, and an increasing variety and quality of the forms of cooperation).

By the end of 1985, a 122 percent increase in the exports of weapons and military equipment is expected, with this figure standing at 140.2 percent for engineering products. This is a total of 132.6 percent [figures as published] and the effect on foreign exchange will mean that exports will be three times higher than imports.

The construction of military buildings has only extended to accommodation for newly-formed units and the technical weapons material, and to meeting the most direct needs in terms of combat capability and an elementary standard of living for the soldiers and permanent staff.

Having stressed this, the federal secretary pointed out that for more than 7 years the soldiers' clubs and YPA centers had not been built or modernized to the necessary extent. In the first cutbacks they suffered badly and this situation still exists today. We entered a period when we would no longer be able to avoid modernization and, in exceptional cases, construction of these institutions, which are important to the organizations of education, social life, cultural and sporting activities, and centers for joint programs and meetings of officers, men, young people and citizens.

Starting from 1985 about 65 percent of the planned construction of apartments for the current medium-term plan period will be achieved. We are taking extensive measures to rationalize the distribution of apartments and use the military housing fund more efficiently. We have also begun the construction of small housing projects being built with our own resources. The initial results are encouraging.

Going on in his report to talk about the state of the rear echelons system, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula said that despite a series of problems and unfavorable influences, through exceptional effort and rationalization and economy measures, we had managed to ensure the satisfactory functioning of the essential elements in this system. The number of institutions operating on the principle of earning and distributing income had also been increased.

Significant efforts are being made to get the units and institutions to organize food production, considering the land available and the scope for involving soldiers, in view of their basic tasks. This is providing for the significant needs of a large number of units in certain foodstuffs (80 percent of all pork, 30 percent of other kinds of meat and 45 percent of vegetables).

The level of health protection for insured military personnel is satisfactory, though the level of equipment in a number of military health institutions does not meet contemporary medical standards.

Speaking to the Federal Chamber delegates about the combat construction and moral-political situation in the YPA, the federal secretary for national defense said:

In the combat construction of the YPA we are endeavoring as consistently as possible to realize the concept and principle whereby the human factor must constitute our permanent advantage over any aggressor. Despite a number of negative phenomena and weaknesses in society, the YPA is characterized by a high level of moral-political unity and motivation among its members.

The huge majority of the Army's members are resistant to the pressures and attacks of the enemy, correctly understand the complexity of the international situation and domestic situations, support the LCY actions and measures and are ready to make personal sacrifices in implementing the economic stabilization policy.

In the discussions and activities in connection with the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, army personnel as a whole, with the exception of some individuals, have again confirmed on this occasion that they are united and resolute in the struggle to preserve and further develop the fundamental values of our revolution and its basic strategic orientations and to resist all forms and activities aimed at causing instability and threatening the constitutional order of the SFRY. At the same time, a more critical attitude has been voiced regarding serious weaknesses, and a vigorous demand has been made that the problems and difficulties which our society is confronting should be resolved more quickly and efficiently in line with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the strengthening of socialist self-management, the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and our nonaligned policy. Army personnel also resolutely oppose all attempts to diminish the role and contribution of the YPA and to declare their permanent orientations and involvement in strengthening unity and stability in the SFRY, on the basis of equality and self-management and unitarism.

The drop in funds for financing the YPA would have had an even more unfavorable effect on the state of combat capability and the fall in living standards if extensive measures had not been undertaken to carry out the tasks rationally and economically and to save resources. In line with the demands of stabilization a plan has been adopted to realize the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the YPA, and on the basis of this plan the units and institutions have adopted their own plans with concrete measures and activities. In the majority of units and institutions the implementation of stabilization has become an integral part of discharging regular functions and daily tasks.

The direct financial effect of these measures amounts to about 5 percent of all the funds guaranteed for the financing of the YPA. The real effect, however, is considerably greater, as a large part of the rationalizations and savings, which are achieved through searches for economic solutions in the system, the rationalization of the organizational and formational structure and improved decisionmaking and better overall efficiency in leadership and commanding, are not expressed explicitly.

In view of the relatively fast change in the conditions in which the plan for realizing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is being implemented in the YPA, it has been decided to hold a consultative meeting at the beginning of December this year to carry out an all-round analysis of practice so far and outline further measures and tasks.

Completing his report, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said:

As to the proposed volume of funds in the 1985 budget of the federation for financing the YPA, which amount to 4.82 percent of the national income, I have to say that it is the minimum and that it represents the limit below which we could not go without further restricting the modernization program and placing a question mark over the possibility of ensuring the basic needs of regular life and work. It is also necessary to settle the unmet financial commitments towards the YPA left over from this year. The proposed funds for financing the YPA in 1984 are lower than the planned volume of tasks, with the result that we shall have to make great efforts to carry them out in a satisfactory volume and to a satisfactory standard.

Budget 574.14 Billion Dinars

LD211121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today adopted the draft federal budget for 1985. According to the draft adopted today, the federal budget next year will amount to 574.14 billion dinars. It is believed, however, that during the budget debate that is to follow changes may possibly occur regarding the sum.

The original federation budget revenue to be levied by the Federal Government will amount to 372.14 billion dinars, while the contributions by the republics and provinces are projected for the 202 billion dinar level.

SERBIA LC CC SESSION DISCUSSES POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD261415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- A discussion on the responsibility and tasks of the Serbia LC in developing the socialist self-management political system and in implementing the agreed policy was held at today's session of the Serbia LC Central Committee.

The session was opened by Ivan Stambolic, Serbian LC Central Committee president. He emphasized that no gathering is held now at which the political system's continued development is not discussed. This was why the Central Committeee had included a discussion of this question in its work program up to the end of the year. Stambolic then yielded the floor to Bogdan Trifunovic, Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium member, who presented the introductory report at today's session.

Dragoslav Markovic, Petar Stambolic, Dusan Ckrebic, and other very prominent officials of the republic are taking part in the session.

In the introductory report at today's Central Committee session, Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium member Bogdan Trifunovic emphasised that the discussions in LC organizations and bodies, as well as the discussion on proposed conclusions from the 13th LCY Central Committee session on LC organizations in our republic, had confirmed the need for the Serbia LC Central Committee and other responsible bodies of the LC to place the question of the political system on the agenda as soon as possible and to adopt specific stands.

Communists and working people in general do not accept continuing to merely describe the situation and problem. They urgently seek specific initiatives and changes on the basis of those socialist self-management and democratic orientations which the LC long ago opted and fought for. Such an orientation and demands are dominant in LC basic organizations and work collectives.

Examples of disunity in the LC and delay and hesitation in answering the problems posed by life inevitably sharpen contradictions and various conflicts of interest, and make it difficult to adopt the necessary decisions, as well as introducing uncertainty and confusion regarding the direction of social change and strengthening various antisocialist and antiself-management pressures.

The LCY's reduced ability in recent years to outline and further stimulate development of socialist self-management democracy and propose new and better solutions and fight for them complicates an already difficult economic and social situation. That the old axiom that the most dangerous situation for a socialist revolutionary movement is to mark time, stagnation, and loss of perspective is confirmed.

As the Serbia LC we must forcefully reject certain viewpoints on the political system that have recently been put forward and, in fact, question the quality of nations and nationalities and the federal structures: namely, the constitutional and political bases upon which our community is organized.

The activity of Communists and LC bodies cannot be reduced to merely taking part in public discussions on the political system or to the ideopolitical fight against various unacceptable stands. It is not sufficient merely to say what we are against. We must say what we are for, how we can eliminate weak points in the system, and what changes we can and must introduce.

Scientific research and political cognizance in the last 10 years about the realization of the delegate system, Bogdan Trifunovic went on, point to a great discrepancy between constitutional principles and political practice in this sphere. Tendencies toward exerting true decisionmaking and influence outside the competent delegate bodies are strongly in evidence, as well as the growing role of executive and managerial bodies and expert services in the decisionmaking process in relation to delegate assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities. More rapid and essential changes are needed in the method of work of LC bodies and organizations and of other sociopolitical organizations. These should lead to a situation in which they would primarily work as an integral part of self-management and democratic decisionmaking processes.

Trifunovic devoted a part of his report to the need to do more to democratize cadre policy, to continue to promote collective work and the responsibility of social organs and bodies, and to strengthen personal responsibility and legality.

An urgent task remains that of working more intensively and jointly with full responsibility on practical solutions that would work out constitutional orientations and express the unity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the fact that the socialist autonomous provinces are contained in it. In the past 3 years, Bogdan Trifunovich went on, some important laws have been adopted, while some just as important for the normal functioning of the republic and for relations within it, have not. However, it has been confirmed that the slow adoption or failure to adopt certain laws and the lack of initiative in the socialist autonomous provinces regarding the adoption of relevant laws is the result above all of some essential differences that have still not been overcome philosophically regarding the relationships between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces upon which the unity of the republic should be expressed.

It is important that, in firmly guarding the bases of our federation, above all equality between the nations and nationalities, we take those steps that will enable us to eliminate some contradictions and weaknesses that have come to the fore, for they violate the stability and effective functioning of the federation and its bodies, Bogdan Trifunovic said at the end of his report. Naturally, we must also bear in mind that we are in an economic crisis and in conditions of deteriorated and sharpened international economic and political relations in which we act as an independent and nonaligned country.

The political systems' existing weaknesses make the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, as a condition for the further development of socialist self-management, more difficult. The question of changes within the political system is therefore raised, above all from the point of view of the successful and speedier extrication from the crisis, Slobodan Milosevic said at today's Serbian LC Central Committee session.

We have no need to revise the political system but must alter the existing state of relations without delay: those elements of the political system, systemic laws, and other elements that have practically suspended the spirit and ideas of the Constitution. Milosevic noted the need to implement the constitutional provisions that ensure the functioning of Yugoslavia as a community.

In his words, the 1 and 1/2 years since the adoption of the program and since blockades and resistance to its implementation started, point this out most poignantly. If this "Gordian knot" in the political system is not cut, blockades which paralyze society's emerging productive forces will be difficult to eliminate.

In Slobodan Milosevic's words, the worker does not accept that on the border of two republics or even two municipalities he has to transfer from one bus to another since he does not do so even when traveling abroad.

People demand the prevention of such absurdities and that the LC's historical settling of accounts with centralism, nationalism, and liberalism should be expanded to also include etatism and its exponents, its protectors, precursors, and reconnaissance parties, Milosevic said.

Tihomir Vlaskalic also spoke about negative etatist tendencies. Has the LC, and not only the LC, not oriented itself too much towards its states, their features, and trappings, and not enough towards that which represents the essence of its ideological and revolutionary orientation, socialism and self-management in every environment, in these states of theirs and thus also in the Yugoslav community as a whole? Has the LC, Vlaskalic said, not failed to embark on the practical struggle for developing self-management, believing that it would develop spontaneously with the aid of its general instructions?

Najdan Pasic also pointed out the LC and Serbian LC Central Committee's responsibility. He said that should they not be up to the responsibility and demands of party membership, should they not be able to direct and wage the action to implement the established policy in an organized and energetic manner then the faith of the LC's working people would be undermined. The present mood, in Pasic's view, would commence turning into faintheartedness, apathy, and similar manifestations of dissatisfaction, which the opponents of socialist self-management would know only too well how to manipulate.

We would create more room for actions and activities by self-appointed and arbitrary lord-protectors of "endangered national rights and civil freedoms" in this country, for the activity of those who have told the world that the LC has already lost the properties and ability of this society's leading ideological and political force, and that there can be no extrication from the difficulties under LC leadership but through struggle against the LC, Najdan Pasic said.

The first speaker in the afternoon debate, Radisa Gacic, explained that the present Central Committee session had been preceeded by extensive preparations and debates and that comments from those debates had been incorporated in the proposed attitudes.

Bosko Krunic noted among other things that people do not support grand debates about powers and "fruitless debates about the primacy of self-management or of the state." The trends of self-managing integration are proceeding much better than one could conclude from public dialogues. He stressed that such a path does not lead either through radicalist demands achieved nor through a priori mistrust. Krunic concluded his statement by pointing out that no constitutional changes have been made in haste and under nervous pressure and in this respect endorsed the approach contained in Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic's report and statement as well as the proposed attitudes, with a few comments.

The Yugoslav community of nations and nationalities is not some type of modus vivendi of necessity but, as Spiro Galovic said, a unique area of human emancipation. Therefore, the concern for the community is in many respects identical with concern for socialism, for the unity of the basic production relations that is the most important unifying factor of the community. We are loyal to the policy of equality to the extent to which we are loyal to self-management and socialist democracy. Self-management is the basic bastion of equality of the nations and nationalities in the Yugoslav area because genuine equality of the nations and nationalities as a negation of the Yugoslav and republican and provincial unitarisms, is possible only in democratic society and on socialist foundations.

Svetislav Dolasevic presented the view that the function and method of collecting the resources of the underdeveloped fund and their allocation should not be changed because the basic problem is not in the method of collecting and allocating but in the behavior of the resources' beneficiaries. The development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo Province is not merely a matter for the Serbian LC and any premature move could only have negative economic and political consequences.

Ivan Stojanovic dealt with these comments and stressed that this did not call into question the principle of solidarity of Yugoslavia's more developed areas with insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo, but that the desire was to have the associated labor of the Serbian Socialist Republic remain the exponent of the policy of the speedier development of Kosovo as a component part of Serbia with that part of the resources set aside to encourage Kosovo's speedier development. He also said that Serbia, without the provinces, will set aside approximately 190 billion dinars between 1981 and 1985 for the insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo and that Kosovo's share in these resources exceeds 80 billion dinars.

Aleksandr Bakocevic spoke about the public media's role in promoting the practice and changes in the political system.

By their critical spirit and sense of responsibility, public media testify in a very striking manner that this society is not one of anxiety and lack of freedoms, and that there is room for different views and contests. Bakocevic also said that the consequences of our etatist and bureaucratic divisions and self-sufficiency have left deep and negative traces in the public media's activity. Information processes have often been broken off because public media withdrew within their own areas.

Advocating that the proposed conclusions be adopted, Boris Kostadinov pointed out the working people and citizens' growing interest in our political system's problems and of the issue of relations between Serbia and the autonomous provinces. The working class, he said, does not want a repetition of the 18th session of the Serbian LC but demands responsibility for the conclusions that have not been implemented.

Speaking about equality of the nations and nationalities, Boris Kostadinov said that it had experienced full affirmation in the world and that there were no grounds for fear when nationalities were at stake. This also referred to the Bulgarian nationality.

To continue describing the phenomena and diagnosis of the political situation for too long could, in Zivorad Misic's view, only favor antiself-managing forces that are trying to create ideological confusion and impose discussion on the system's very foundations in place of a constructive debate on the further development of the political system. Dealing in a critical manner with the work of sociopolitical organizations and the LC, Misic said what he viewed as the problem was that LC leaderships based their attitudes in many respects on the views and opinions of state and management organs and that social problems were given only a partial investigation. Such logic is imposed by the divided state in both Yugoslavia and Serbia while the consequences are that ideological debates and clashes, also clashes within the LC, are embarked upon under strong pressure from etatism that pushes uniform class interest to one side. Misic stressed that the grassroots manifest a unity above that which exists in our leaderships.

Daut Jasanica spoke about ambiguousness and confusions created in the public in connection with the way in which questions regarding the political system are raised at times. Such a climate of certain alarm and confusion is also felt in Pristina, thus making the efforts aimed at fully stabilizing the political situation following the counterrevolutionary events difficult.

Any postponement of necessary changes would put us into a situation, Balsa Spadijer said, in which the political system would become the brake in implementing the economic stabilization program and confront us with the danger of the economic crisis becoming a political one. That this is so is also seen from the fact that opponents of the economic stabilization program are transferring the focus of the battle to extending resistance to changes in the political system. Spadijer particularly pointed out the ideological trend of conservative dogmatism in the LC which with dogmatic persistence defends any norm and solution out of fear of changes. There is the illusion that everything should be clarified in some closed bodies and then put to public debate. In this respect, labels about de-Titoization and de-Kardeljization are being freely dispensed in a bureaucratic manner, without any substantiations or explanations. In the LC we should clarify what is at stake. Naturally there are attacks on the political system's fundamental bases and in such situations the LC should react resolutely and uniformly. But demands for changes in the political system along the line of further developing self-management can under no circumstances be identified with these phenomena.

The political system, as Aleksandr Mitrovic stressed, is the cause of isolationism and divisions in the economy, of broad preponderance of group-poverty interests over social ones, and of the very broad phenomenon of attacks on social property. One hardly hears the words "social income," "working class of Yugoslavia," "associated labor of Yugoslavia," "unified Yugoslav economy," but only "my income," "my basic organization," "my province," "my republic," "republican or provincial economy," "national working class...."

More on Debates

LD242141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today the Serbian LC Central Committee continued the debate on responsibilities and tasks devolving upon the Serbian LC in developing the political system of socialist self-management and implementing the established policy.

Expressing his approval of the proposed stand regarding the tasks facing the Serbian LC in developing the political system, the first participant in today's debate, Radovan Pantovic, pointed to some examples of unacceptable behavior during the debate to date. I am referring here to a priori intolerance, conscious or unconscious distortion of theses, and the aspiration to discredit beforehand any opposing view through labeling and arbitrary expression of political and ideological judgments. We cannot, Pantovic said, go around with a slogan about the readiness to accept the conflict of opinions in one hand and with labels instead of arguments in the other.

The proposed stands contain nothing that questions the foundations of our system, Dusan Ckrebic stressed, remarking that there is no point in frequently drawing attention to the desire for changes in the basic foundations of our system. As far as the question "Why hurry?" is concerned, Ckrebic said that nobody is in a hurry, but that he is afraid that we are lagging behind along the entire front. It is not even worth mentioning that we set down to work out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization only at the last moment.

In the debate that followed the 13th session the LC was never criticized for being fast, decisive, and efficient. On the contrary, the criticism was always directed at its slowness, inconsistency, and inefficiency. We must be open to this kind of criticism as well. I am not putting forward any proposals for changes, but I am rather concerned about a mythicized attitude toward the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. Even now, when some hardly significant changes in the system are being proposed, Ckrebic added, great risk is being taken because of the possibility that one might be misunderstood, attacked, or disqualified. Many deviations from the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor have long since been legalized, while at the other extreme, mutual mistrust has widened so much that even the decisions proven to be inadequate by 10 years of practice are being vigorously defended.

Referring to the state of relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Ckrebic said, on looking back at 10 years of experience, with some constitutional provisions we might all come up with more correct solutions, but that does not imply that today, at this moment, we are suggesting that they should be changed. Following the 18th session of the Serbian LC Central Committee we succeeded in achieving a great deal in implementing constitutional decisions, but some facts give rise to concern. For instance, the provinces do not care about the fact that in the last 10 years their republic has not adopted a law on social planning. This points at the serious claim that the internal link within the republic is only of formal nature.

Ckrebic also noted that the constructive proposal concerning Serbia's direct participation in the more rapid development of Kosovo was interpreted in probably the worst possible manner, implying that it called for the fund to be abolished and Serbia's contribution to it to be ended. All this has, perhaps unintentionally, given rise to anti-Serbian feelings among the Albanian nationality.

Dragan Markovic attacked the use of "Aesop's language" during the debate and called for the demystification of the slogans directed at blocking the critical consciousness and action within the LC and at canonizing and defending dogmatically and excessively all the existing features of our society. This phenomenon is not resulting from a sincere concern for the fundamental achievements of our society but is used to protect narrow monopolistic interests and privileges which are brought under the direct attack of open democratic criticism within the LC and organized socialist forces precisely by the demands for changes. It should be stated openly, but properly, who is attacking the achievements of our revolution, our autonomy; who wants to discredit and suspend the Constitution; who is behind the slogan "What is it Serbia wants?" These are serious accusations and insinuations and are being pronounced from the ranks of the LC and at its account, Markovic said.

One of the most frequent attacks on our political system has assumed the form of the claim that our system of self-management is an ideal one, but, unfortunately, difficult to implement, Zika Radojlovic said.

This is then accompanied by the stance that everything is all right with our political system, but that the subjective factor is not competent enough to carry out the task. Precisely for this reason the LC has a historical responsibility to show that the Constitution is not only a collection of visions. Only the destruction of entranched statism will achieve a decisive change in our situation, but it is a great illusion to think that the battle can be won only by verbal or educational persuasion without changes in the political system.

Referring to the differences of opinion expressed during the debate, Radoje Stefanovic stressed that a number of these differences are based on territorial affiliations, and quoted as an example the proposal for transforming on the basis of self-management the Yugoslav fund for stimulating economic development of insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo. Although the proposal does not question at all the amount earmarked for the development of Kosovo or the obligations devolving upon Serbia proper, Stefanovic noted that half of the resources come from Belgrade and that it is not the amount which is at issue, but the fact that all of it is being taken away from workers in a statist way.

According to Dr Petar Zivadinovic the achievements of our revolutions should not be safeguarded by being treated as some kind of fetish but by continued development and enrichment. I believe, Zivadinovic stressed, that both Tito and Kardelj would opt for changes, and even for more profound ones than those that we are daring to propose.

Bajran Seljani put forward several remarks about the method used to prepare this session and expressed his conviction that the stands adopted by the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium will be incorporated in the final text of the stands. If this does not happen, we shall be forced to submit a report on it to our provincial committee and to set in motion the debate about it. In the spirit of the statute we call for a discussion in the LCY Central Committee, since when it comes to the major political issues total unity has to be achieved within the highest party organs.

In his speech Dragoslav Markovic said that the assessment about our delaying and lagging behind in the critical reexamination of the functioning of the political system is correct.

It is difficult to accept that someone, out of fear of alleged de-Titoization and de-Kardeljization, advocates stagnation and status quo, less involvement in the critical reexamination of the political system and in the taking of certain measures to eliminate weak points in order to ensure further self-managing development.

Markovic spoke in particular about the constitutional position of the LCY. As the leading force of the working class the LC has a special constitutional responsibility for the further socialist self-managing development of our federal community of equal nations and nationalities, Markovic stressed. It implements this role by having the Communists, as the most conscious members of society, advocate in the institutions of the system, in delegate assemblies, and in self-managing organs the most progressive solutions, solutions which pull the entire development forward.

Dealing with the speech by Bajram Seljami, who had demanded that the attitudes of this session be coordinated beforehand in the preparatory stage of the session, Markovic asked: Well, what are we doing today but coordinating attitudes? Where should we have coordinated the attitudes in detail? We talk of the democratization of relations in the LC, attitudes. We want to coordinate everything. The question which arises is the method of decisionmaking in the LC and of decisionmaking in society in general. Do we want to hold infinite internal debates until we have coordinated every attitude to every issue and only then open the debate, or shall we, following the joint effort to coordinate certain attitudes, go to the LC membership and leadership with alternatives? These debates would then help us to make appropriate corrections and adopt final attitudes and conclusions.

I am convinced that we are today more than ever before conscious of the need for revolutionary changes along the line of the development of socialist self-management, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, said in his summation at today's session of the Central Committee.

Therefore, there will be less and less hesitation, prejudice, and opposition to introduce real changes, and we shall eliminate them more and more efficiently. We have confirmed that our entire party and self-managing experience is marked by constant, uninterrupted, and dynamic revolutionary changes.

It is with such changes that we have been achieving the stability and vitality of our society and strengthening its achievements. Today, too, we shall be preserving most reliably our revolutionary achievements if we constantly develop them. The prerequisite for this is to consolidate constantly the first achievement of the revolution -- that is, our unity.

The public debate has demonstrated the increased political energy of the broadest membership perhaps as never before in past decades, and this energy is our greatest capital. Are we, as leaders, now capable of translating this increased progressive and socialist oriented energy, the energy of the grass roots, into action to overcome social stagnation and the tendency of regression, in the direction of developing relations of socialist self-management?

In Stambolic's words, there can be no further or deeper changes in society, changes which have socialist and self-managing orientation and which are founded on the social system, without relevant class, democratic, cadre, organizational, and other changes in the very LC and in society. These two processes must proceed simultaneously; they are dependent on each other and they encourage each other.

It is true that there are different and even opposing interests in society and even in the LC. But this is not the full truth about the real configuration of interests in society and in the LC. There are also working people and general interests inside the working class and all working people in our country which exceed these differences and the clashes between direct short-term and one-sided interests. We must ask ourselves to what extent are LC leaderships, organs of power as well as self-management organs, also an expression of these joint and general interests today, as well as of uniform historical interests of the working class. There is much that demonstrates that all of them are not capable of expressing all this to the extent which is both necessary and required in order to meet the demands of the 12th congress, to halt the strong disintegration processes which destroy the economic and the entire social fabric by even worming their way into the LC.

The imperatives of the development of economic forces, Stambolic continues, of greater respect for economic laws, self-managing integration of society and economy, and their greater efficiency and more successful participation in the international division of labor must always be examined from the view of the destiny of the development of self-management and together they must make the whole. One without the other is not possible under our conditions. This is the class essence of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In order that these processes be successfully controlled and directed we also need authoritative leaderships. I stress, authoritative and not authoritarian; but not weak ones either.

Stambolic stressed, the authority of the LC leaderships cannot be built if these leaderships in their own practice do not take into consideration the increased progressive, socially correct dissatisfaction at the self-managing and party grass roots. Now these roots are, perhaps as never before in the past few decades, politically on the boil. For years we have been repeating Tito's slogan "From words to deed." True enough. Right words also represent a kind of deed. However, what we need more than ever before are deeds. What is needed are changes in the material relations of social reproduction, changes in the balance of forces to the benefit of self-management, and at the expense of any kind of statism, above all of provicial and republican statism. There can be no more self-management in the federation than there is in the provinces and in the republic. In order that we might succeed in all this, they who want to introduce changes and promote socialist self-management should have the advantage.

Everything that we are undertaking to eliminate systemic and other disruptions and to bring about a fuller constituting of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a republic must also represent at the same time a contribution to the consolidation of the SFRY, as both a self-managing and a state community of equal nations and nationalities. Socialist autonomous provinces and nationalities are not tenants of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, but we are not cotenants in it either, Stambolic stressed. Both the first and the second attitude would be dangerous for the unity of the republic.

As opposed to Serbian nationalists, Stambolic said, who are shouting about the Serbs and Serbia being threatened primarily because Yugoslavia is not Serbian alone, we Communists see Serbs and Serbia in Yugoslavia, and we see them as equal to other nations, nationalities, and republics. In seeking solutions to prevent stagnation of the republic itself, we do not invoke any kind of special merits by demanding greater unity in the republic. We do not ask for anything except to be equal with other republics, Stambolic said.

Serbian nationalists, however, demand some kind of historical rent to which nobody in this country has any right and they least of all. They are persistently imposing on the entire Serbian people in various ways the burden of unitarism, which is both expensive, shameful, and false. In this way they provide grounds to nationalists and to other nations and nationalities to act in a separatist manner, and even in an irredentist one. It is truly not difficult to guess what would remain of this country were nationalists to assume power in it. After all, we have unfortunately seen this.

Debates are held at various levels about the political system of socialist self-management. Significant theoretical and poltical differences are obvious; they became apparent at this session, too. They are successfully identified, and this is a good thing. I think that with this session we have also initiated the process of overcoming them. We have understood that the problems must be resolved. Open questions should be answered [word indistinct] the preservation of the achievements of our socialist revolution through their further development and through the struggle for the present day-to-day problems.

The LC, Stambolic said, must proceed from the unity of the economic and political system from the attitude that changes in the first are not possible without relevant changes in the second, and all this in line with the development of socialist self-management. As long as the LC acts by the logic of the state and not by the logic of the leading ideo-political force, as long as in it [words indistinct] prevails over the joint interests of the working class and society, its activity in the political system will be determined by its symbiosis, all-state machinery, and the preponderance of particularist interests in it.

Should the tendency of violating and devaluing the principle of democratic centralism both at the level of the Serbian LC and at the level of the LCY continue, there is the serious danger of the LC turning into a coalition of republican and provincial organizations. This would have unforeseeable negative consequences for the entire social development and for the destiny of our revolution. We must not allow this under any circumstances.

We, members of the Central Committee, Ivan Stambolic went on, are also conscious of the fact that we are not here merely to sum up various interests, but to translate the uniform interests of the working class into political attitudes, conclusions, and actions.

We are the highest central political body and leadership of the Serbian LC and not a meeting place of representatives of regions and provinces. The fact that we were elected in line with a territorial formula does not give us the right to lock ourselves within local interests. Thus, this is a central and not a joint committee, Stambolic stressed.

The attitudes that we have adopted, in my view, as well as that which we have together expressed here today through our votes, prejudice nothing and discredit no one. As regards every one of their aspects they rely on that which has already been adopted and decided on, so to say, in the "older" documents of the LCY and of our society.

SERBIA LC POSITION PAPER ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU222118 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 8 November on pages seven and eight carries a 5,400-word text of the "Draft Positions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia on the Responsibility and Tasks of the Serbia LC in Developing the Political System of Socialist Self-Management and in Implementing the Adopted Policy" in 38 points, issued by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 November on page 4 carries a 1,200-word report on the document by V.K. and D.D. which highlights some parts of it and says that these draft positions have been prepared for discussion at the next session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia.

In point No 11, speaking about strengthening collective activity and responsibility, the document states: "It is necessary to initiate certain normative changes and coordinations toward introducing a 2-year term of office with the possibility of one reelection, or a 4-year term of office without the reelection possibility, because such a solution has shown itself to be good in communes of Serbia proper." Stating that changes in the election system should be made by mid-1985, in point No 12 the document gives the purpose of these changes as to be able to ensure "greater democratization of the procedures of registration and nomination of candidates; registration of more candidates for elected offices" and adds that "one should continue the activity of the SAWP that has already begun, with a view to arriving at specific proposals for amendments to election laws and rules in this sociopolitical organization and the trade unions."

Further on, in point No 18, the Central Committee is said to have assessed that some important tasks, set out in the conclusions of the 18th Serbia LC Plenum on building the constitutional position of Serbia and the two provinces have still not been performed, "nor have the practical solutions, by which the constitutional orientations should have been elaborated, managed to sufficiently express the unity of the republic, that is, the fact that the socialist autonomous provinces are its constituent parts. That is why it is necessary to more precisely define relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and a self-managing community, the role and jurisdiction of republican organs, and their relations with organs of the socialist autonomous provinces, and to develop a practice that will strengthen unity and togetherness in Serbia."

Point No 25 states that "one should prevent the extension of the principle of consensus beyond the limits established by the Constitution," that is, the "principle of majority decisionmaking should be implemented where this is established by the Constitution."

Speaking about adopting federal laws, point No 29 states that in doing so one should take into account the relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia that are ordered by the Constitution. "It is not in agreement with the SFRY Constitution to completely equalize the constitutional position of Serbia with the constitutional position of the socialist autonomous provinces, when what is involved are relations that are being ordered according to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in a unified way for the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole."

KOSOVO PRESIDENT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD252108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0750 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the past 4 decades of life in freedom, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has registered in Tito's Yugoslavia, the community of equal and fraternal nations and nationalities, epochal results in its all-round development. It has become a large construction site, a scene of economic growth and development for education, science, culture, etc. All these achievements attest to the great concern of the broader community and in particular of our country's working class for our province's speedier and comprehensive progress. We have built a strong and very significant base for the even speedier socioeconomic development of Kosovo on the foundations of socialist self-management.

This was stressed by Nebih Gasi, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in his interview with Djordje Jevtic, TANJUG's editor for Kosovo, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the province's liberation and socialist progress. He illustrated these assertions with numerous figures: In the period between 1947 and 1982, the social product of Kosovo grew at a rate of 5.5 percent and increased over six times. It share of industry jumped from 16 to 37 percent, while industry itself grew at the rate of 6.9 percent a year. This has also exerted an influence on the increase in the number employed in industry: 45.7 percent of the total of 200,000 employed in the province are now working in industry.

Kosovo recorded exceptional achievements, Nebih Gasi went on, in constantly consolidating the socialist togetherness of its nations and nationalities and in affirming all nationalities living and working there. It goes without saying that it was the Albanian nationality which has experienced a particularly flourishing development as seen from the angle of its historical position and early living conditions.

How much damage have Albanian nationalists and irredentists in fact inflicted on the Albanian nationality?

Albanian nationalists and irredentists crudely and destructively attacked the most precious achievements of our revolution and the results of our socialist construction with the aim of devaluing and destroying them. To them, as well as to all other anti-Yugoslav, nationalistic, and reactionary forces, the bright achievements of our revolution and particularly the major achievements in the development, affirmation, and flourishing of the Albanian nationality in Tito's Yugoslavia represent a thorn in their flesh. In the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, as at other times, Albanian nationalists and irredentists tried to speak on behalf of the entire Albanian nationality, as alleged exponents and protectors of its national interests, by using hostile and reactionary slogans directed against the system and the constitutional order of Yugoslavia. With this kind of activity these forces inflicted great damage on the Albanian nationality, too, since they tried to compromise it in our fraternal community, to negate the great results which that nationality achieved within it. They have also tried to break the ties of togetherness and to cause dissention between the Albanian nationality and members of other nations and nationalities with whom the Albanian nationality had, in the national liberation struggle lasting 4 years and the socialist revolution, shed its blood for this Yugoslavia, for this socialist self-managing system, and for this federal system of our community.

Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Gasi added, tried with their anti-Yugoslav and reactionary slogans about "Kosovo -- republic" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo" to compromise and negate the constitutional position and autonomy of the province and thus also the position of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. Aiming at bringing about and encouraging the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, greater Albanian nationalists and irredentists have tried, and are trying now in some environments, to compromise the Albanian nationality, through various forms and methods, by saying that one could not live together with it, that nobody except Albanians could live in Kosovo, or that allegedly one could not live there because of "violence perpetrated by Albanians against members of other nations or nationalities." This thesis is grist to the mill of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists who are shouting from the rooftops about the alleged impossibility and lack of prospects of a joint life in Kosovo.

In making an assessment of the present political security situation in the province, Nebih Gasi said:

Following the counterrevolutionary events, organized socialist forces led by the LC have waged an intensive sociopolitical activity to stabilize the political security situation. Thanks to this merciless struggle, we have in Kosovo today a stable and satisfactory situation, in particular in comparison with the earlier period. We shall continue the struggle even more resolutely. The support extended by the Socialist Republic of Serbia and by our community as a whole was of great and undoubted significance in the struggle in which we overcame numerous problems and difficulties. The situation in Kosovo is changing for the better, although we are conscious of the fact that there are still many responsible and complex tasks before us. We have succeeded in destroying enemy activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism through deliberate, persistent, and extensive political work and other measures. We have demystified to a great extent and publicly exposed its anti-Yugoslav, reactionary, and antinational content.

The enemy, however, makes himself felt. It tries to cause excesses and it continues to act illegally and subversively by daubing slogans and writing leaflets and by spreading various types of misinformation with the aim of causing unrest and the feeling of insecurity and of disrupting intranational relations. We shall therefore continue to wage an organized and persistent struggle in local communities and in basic organizations of associated labor against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against other nationalisms. I say also against other nationalisms because they too try in a perfidious way to devalue, disparage, and negate the results of the struggle waged in Kosovo. Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists deny our every success and, in order to "substantiate" their assertions, they often accuse even the highest leadership in the province by offering a "strong arm" to resolve the problems. These nationalists try to equate Albanian nationality with its greatest enemy, that is, with Albanian nationalists and irredentists. They try to create the conviction that it is impossible to live together in Kosovo and their aim is to fan dissension and revanchism, to cool intranational relations, and to create an opinion about Albanian nationality as an allegedly latent cause of destabilization and factor of insecurity in Yugoslavia.

Quite understandably, the political security situation in Kosovo and further afield is seriously burdened by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. In the activities so far to halt this process, we have had certain results because the number of families and individuals who intend to emigrate is falling while the number of those returning to live in Kosovo in order to share the good and the bad with its population is growing. We in the province know that the solution of this problem calls for even more intensive activity by all social subjects. The greatest obligations in this sphere are faced by Communists, cadres, and members of the Albanian nationality in order to wage an even more resolute battle against any form of enemy activity, pressures, threats, violence, destruction of property, and the desecration of religious monuments of Serbs and Montenegrins. Serbian and Montenegrin cadres, too, have obligations in their efforts to halt the emigration, however, the impression is that a number of them are slowly abandoning the front of the joint struggle. Yet all of us are responsible for strengthening togetherness and implementing tasks as laid down by the political platform on Kosovo.

Speaking about the economic situation in Kosovo which, by its complex nature, provides an additional burden on the entire situation and relations, Nebih Gasi stressed that the concept of the long-term development of the province called for a deep and critical examination of a whole series of problems and contradictions and for overcoming them efficiently and determinedly.

What has been done so far and what are the difficulties in implementing greater unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole?

Following the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, we in the province have been paying particular care and attention to this question. Relevant provincial organs have intensified the work and activity concerned with achieving unity and togetherness in Serbia. I can only repeat what we have noted in Kosovo: so far, despite all weaknesses and difficulties, certain positive results have been achieved in the direction of implementing the process of self-managing pooling of labor and resources as an essential condition of implementing the unity of the working class, an essential prerequisite of unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities in Serbia and in the whole of the country.

Recently, within the framework of the assessment of the implementation of unity and togetherness in Serbia and in particular following the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, some proposals are being put forward that could objectively be considered an initiative to change individual constitutional rulings. There are moves toward uniform regulation of certain issues and broad application of Article 300 of the Serbian Constitution, or to create a constitutional basis for issues for which there is no such basis. In addition, there are attempts to extend the validity and legislative regulation on the basis of Article 301 of the Serbian Constitution.

All these attempts, as well as the attempts to change the established constitutional relations between individual organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces, are objectively a consequence of the illusion about the alleged efficiency of an etatist resolution of social issues, and they lead in fact to an unjustified strengthening of the component of statehood instead of speeding up the building of relations on the foundations of socialist self-management.

Such trends do not lead to necessary long-term solutions but only to restricting the space for further development and enriching socialist self-managing relations which represent the basis and the mainstay of our political system as a whole. At the same time such trends weaken the autonomous positions of the provinces which are not only within the structure of Serbia but which also represent a constitutive element of the federation. It seems to me that this latter element has recently been neglected at times.

In this context I would add the following: To enrich the autonomy of the provinces in the spirit of the constitutional provisions, on the basis of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia and on the lines of socialist self-management under no circumstances weakens the constitutional position of the republic.

CUBAN HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD241617 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 24 (TANJUG) -- Cuban Minister of Public Health and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau Dr Sergio del Valle Jimenez arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

During the several-day visit to Yugoslavia, the Cuban delegation will, with its host, member of the Yugoslav Government and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health, and Social Security Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, have talks on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the fields of health, medical science, and pharmacology.

POSSIBLE [illegible] JSSIONS [illegible]ENSCHER CANCELLATION

AU231120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The cancellation or postponement of Genscher's visit to Warsaw will have, it can be assessed, much graver consequences for the relations between the PPR and the FRG, as well as for the relations between the East and the West, than appears at first sight. Just as in the case of the postponement of Honecker's visit to the FRG, it has been shown that influential forces exist in the Bonn coalition government that are not prepared for an equal dialogue with the East European neighbors, and by this fact alone also not for a reduction of tension in Europe and in the world. What Genscher should have done during his visit to Warsaw, according to the idea of these forces, constituted a pure provocation against Poland, and more. It is simply incomprehensible who in Bonn had the bright idea that the Polish Government could accept a wreath being laid at the grave of a German soldier, a member of the Wehrmacht, when it is known what evils the German soldiery committed not only in Poland but all over Europe.

The request to lay a wreath at the grave of Popieluszko, the priest who was killed, is also incomprehensible. The Polish authorities energetically dissociated themselves from his killing and took the necessary measures to ensure that the perpetrators of this crime will be suitably punished. Not even the Polish church has raised any objections to the behavior of the authorities in the case of the murdered priest.

Regarding the withholding of an entry visa to Karl Gustav Stroehm, DIE WELT journalist, about whom it was said that in his articles he threw mud at the Polish authorities and insulted them -- one could talk at length about it. Had the preceding two requests not been made by Bonn, one could perhaps have passed over this third one.

Abandoning the visit to Warsaw at the last minute, the Bonn government has also jeopardized Genscher's trip to the CSSR, Bulgaria, and Hungary. It is difficult to imagine that it is possible to improve relations with the said three countries when bridges of understanding with Poland are being destroyed, not only because of solidarity among the allies, but much more because of Bonn inconsistence in the implementation of the Eastern policy outlined by Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor.

In the past months and weeks the Bonn government on several occasions voiced the proposition about the need to have a Soviet-American summit meeting. It was even said that this was one of the purposes of Chancellor Kohl's announced visit to the United States. However, if the conservative forces in the Bonn coalition government played the main role in the case of the postponement of Genscher's visit to Warsaw, it is difficult to conceive that these same forces can appear in the role of peacemaker in Moscow-Washington relations. It is even more difficult to believe that they will stand idly by when relations between the two German states are involved. These forces have actually made the realization of Honecker's visit to the FRG impossible, that is, made it easier for those on the other side who regard any inter-German rapprochement with suspicion.

What can be seen from the first Polish reaction is discontent with such a decision, but also a readiness by the Polish Government to improve relations with the FRG. What conclusions will the Bonn government arrive at after everything that has happened, still remains to be seen. In any case, the Bonn coalition government will have to decide for or against relieving the tension in Europe and the world. In the case of the postponement of Genscher's visit it is more than clear that conservative forces in the FRG are on the offensive.

OFFICIAL ON PROSPECTS FOR TRADE WITH PRC

LD280451 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, Nov 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Chinese trade next year should exceed 370 million dollars, which would be a 16-percent increase on 1984, it was stated at a session of the joint Yugoslav-Chinese committee for trade, which ended here today.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation at the session, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic, stated the session had noted that efforts should be made to introduce the more advanced forms of economic cooperation, as it would be in the interest of both countries. Conditions for this have greatly increased with the economic reform in China, Bojanic said. Prospects are also good for a major promotion of cooperation in the financial and banking fields, and also in specific domains other than trade. This primarily relates to long-term engagement of Yugoslav enterprises in China's special economic zones.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ALBANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD272242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- Lik Seiti, ambassador for the People's Socialist Republic of Albania hosted a formal reception this evening in the embassy in Belgrade to mark his country's national holiday. Present at the reception, which proceeded in a pleasant and warm atmosphere, were a large number of guests, functionaries of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, representatives of Yugoslavia's economic and cultural life, and chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Belgrade.

DJURANOVIC TO VISIT KUWAIT IN DECEMBER

LD081744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 8 Nov 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic will pay an official and friendly return visit to non-aligned Kuwait at the beginning of next month, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Zeljko Jeglic stated here today.

The visit, to take place at the invitation of the amir of Kuwait, Shyakh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, clearly reflects mutual interest in the further strengthening and promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as in a comprehensive exchange of views on current international questions, said Jeglic at his regular weekly press conference at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat.